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A Jolted Los Angeles Makes Fast Recovery

Billions in Earthquake Aid Bolster Region Hit Hard by the Recession

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Two months after it was struck by one of the costliest earthquakes ever to hit the United States, Los Angeles is making a quick recovery.

Southern California's economy, already showing signs of pulling out of recession, is getting a jump start from the \$15 billion in reconstruction aid that has started flowing in: \$11.5 billion in federal and state money and \$3.5 billion in insurance payments. In June, Californians will vote on a \$2 billion bond issue for quake repairs.

The latest unemployment survey uncovered a significant post-quake dip in joblessness in Los Angeles in February, to 9.7 percent from 11 percent.

Nancy Bolton, who specializes in the California economy for the Business Forecasting Project at the University of California at Los Angeles, said, "It's a one-shot thing, not a permanent creation of jobs and markets, but every little bit helps when you've been through what Southern California has been through."

While unemployment might start to rise again once the reconstruction winds down, the setback might not be particularly great, Ms. Bolton said, because the economy could be producing more jobs here by early summer.

Today, workers are rebuilding highways with a headlong vengeance — some damaged sections are expected to reopen in May, a month ahead of schedule — and are reconstructing crunched houses, offices and malls.

True, a few residents have fled, hastened by the hundreds of aftershocks that cause no new damage but are a reminder that the "Big One" is still to come. Many people have lost jobs, homes and businesses and will not soon recover, if ever.

But for the most part, Los Angeles is picking itself up one more time after being floored earlier by recession, riots, fires and mud slides.

"I'm toughing it out, and I'm going to make it," said Laura D'Angelo, the owner of a children's novelty store in the Northridge area of the San Fernando Valley, the epicenter of the quake.

"I'm open for business even though the ceiling is still sagging and one wall is propped up," said Ms. D'Angelo, whose store was closed only six days. "I don't say things are good. Not yet. Sales are off at least 30 percent."

The quake, measuring 6.7 on the Richter scale, left 61 people dead, 9,000 injured and 25,000 homeless. It seriously damaged more than 30,000 houses, apartments and businesses, many beyond repair, and left perhaps 250,000 others with minor damage.

State disaster officials still do not know how many jobs and businesses have been permanently lost. Nor have they been able to compute lost wages and sales, although initial indications are that tourism, an economic pillar of the region, is holding up well.

Governor Pete Wilson has estimated the cost of the quake at more than \$20 billion. Despite such losses, the recovery effort is providing a much-needed economic boost, as often happens in disasters. It is creating jobs in construction and markets to offset some costs of the destruction.

More than 450,000 applications for disaster aid have been submitted to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, a national record in requests for recovery money, and the agency has so far handed out \$870 million.

The people left homeless by the quake are now living in houses and apartments — there was an 8 percent housing surplus at the time of the disaster — or they have moved in with friends or relatives. Frequently, it is a spare, uncomfortable and costly existence, but it is a step back toward normality.

"Our house is in danger of collapsing, so we sleep in what's left of the garage," George Wolfus, a Northridge optometrist, said this week. "We lost all of our china, and so we're eating off paper plates. Eventually, we'll get it all back together. It's a good life."

But Mr. Wolfus has still not been able to repair and reopen his office.

"I can't take much more of this because I've got no cash flow," he said. "The damage is so bad that I may eventually have to move to a new building. But places are opening up everywhere as more repairs get done."



FRANCE TRIES COLLABORATOR — Paul Touvier, the former pro-Nazi militia chief, in a bulletproof glass box Thursday before his trial for crimes against humanity opened in Versailles. He is charged with complicity in the killing of seven Jews. Page 2.

Pact Signals First Break In the Siege Of Sarajevo

2 Sides Agree to Open Bridge and Key Roads To Limited Civilian Use

By Chuck Sudetic

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The 23-month Serbian stranglehold on this city eased for the first time on Thursday, on paper at least, when Bosnian government and Serbian leaders signed an agreement allowing limited movement for people and "humanitarian goods" across siege lines beginning next Wednesday morning.

"This is a first, modest and very important step," said the UN military force's civil-affairs chief, Sergio Vieira de Mello, after witnessing the signing by Hasan Muratovic, a Bosnian government minister, and Momcilo Krajisnik, president of the Bosnian Serbs' self-styled parliament.

The agreement marks the latest high point in a march toward peace that began last month when the nationalist Serbs, under threat of NATO air strikes, withdrew scores of artillery pieces they had used to pummel this city for 22 months.

The deal, signed at Sarajevo airport, paves the way for traffic, albeit restricted, to ply four routes in the area.

A main road linking the government-controlled core of Sarajevo with central Bosnia through the Serbian-held suburbs of Vogosca and Ilidza and the Muslim town of Visoko.

The front-line Brotherhood and Unity Bridge connecting central Sarajevo with the Serbian-held Grbavica neighborhood.

A pair of criss-crossing roads through the UN-controlled airport, one linking the Bosnian-controlled areas of Dobrinja and Butmir, the other joining the Serbian-held suburbs of Ilidza and Lukavica.

The opening of the Dobrinja-Butmir route across the airport would effectively end the Serbian siege. The agreement allows for groups of vehicles, including passenger cars, to travel the route each day in a pair of two-hour shifts.

"We won't have to go underground like rats anymore," said a Bosnian Army officer, referring to a tunnel under the airport runway that has been the only secure route into and out of the city since last spring. The tunnel will remain the Bosnian military's only access to the city, however, because the agreement Thursday forbids soldiers or military supplies from using the agreed access routes.

People wanting to use the Brotherhood and Unity Bridge in either direction must be announced to the opposite side at least 24 hours in advance, effectively giving each side veto power over who may cross.

The agreement is the fruit of weeks of negotiations, which took on momentum with the implementation of a cease-fire that has silenced all but desultory small-arms fire around the Sarajevo battlefield.

"We've persuaded the three armies that they're not going to make any more gains militarily," said a high-ranking UN military official, expressing confidence that the agreement will be carried out.

Until four weeks ago, warfare between the

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Russia to Stop Producing Weapons-Grade Plutonium

By Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Russia has agreed to shut down three nuclear reactors still producing weapons-grade plutonium, Russian and American officials have announced, making Russia the last of the world's five declared nuclear nations to stop producing fissile material for warheads.

When the last plutonium is extracted from the irradiated uranium fuel rods at the plants, it will mark the first time since the beginning of the atomic age 50 years ago that none of the five major nuclear powers will be producing the basic building block of nuclear arms.

Although full implementation of the U.S.-Russia agreement is several years away, "both our governments recognize that ongoing production of these reactors makes little sense in this day and age," Energy Secretary Hazel R. O'Leary said Wednesday, hailing "progress along the path of nuclear disarmament."

The reactors "pose a security threat to the entire world," she said.

The Russian atomic energy minister, Viktor N. Mikhailov, appearing at a news conference here with Mrs. O'Leary, said that "eight years ago in my most fantastic dreams I would never have imagined" that Russia would stop producing plutonium for its nuclear arsenal.

Russia, like the United States, has a surplus of plutonium recovered from dismantled warheads. Its continued production of the material has been a source of concern to the Clinton administration and the arms control community.

In three days of talks in Washington, Mr. Mikhailov and Mrs. O'Leary concluded a deal under which Russia will shut down the reactors as soon as alternative sources of heat for their communities are available, and the United States will help Russia find the money to pay for the new heating plants. In a related accord, the two countries have also agreed to permit inspections of each other's plutonium storage facilities.

Plutonium is a by-product of the irradiation of uranium fuel rods in nuclear reactors. In the United States, all reactors designed to produce plutonium have been mothballed, and used fuel from commercial plants is left intact and stored

Russian 'Partnership'

Russia told the United States on Thursday that it planned to join NATO's Partnership for Peace program this month. (Page 6)

in pools of water rather than reprocessed chemically to have its plutonium content extracted.

Russia, however, has continued to separate plutonium from the reactors to be closed down, in Tomsk and Krasnoyarsk. The Russians said the reactors had to be operated as a source of heat, and that once the fuel was irradiated, plutonium had to be extracted because storing the fuel rods intact was unsafe.

By agreeing to help Russia acquire new heating plants, the United States made it possible to stop operating the reactors within a few years, meaning there will be no more spent fuel from which plutonium will have to be removed.

Fire broke out at the Khmelnytsky nuclear power station in Ukraine, but it was quickly extinguished and there was no increase in radiation, Reuters reported Thursday from Kiev, quoting the plant's chief engineer.

The fire, rated zero on the seven-point international scale of nuclear accidents, was the latest in a series of incidents afflicting Ukraine's nuclear industry.

Feeding Bosnia by Air: One Program That Worked

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

NAPLES — Every night, it's the same thing: Load the planes with food, fly over the dark wasteland of Bosnia, shove the stuff out the back, fly home.

Mercy has become an endless routine in the endless Bosnian civil war, perhaps because the feeding of Bosnia has been a modest achievement overshadowed by failures — failures of diplomacy, of humanity, of military threats that until recently were all bark and no bite.

Nevertheless, if there is a positive counterpoint to the Western world's inability to end the carnage in the former

Yugoslav republic, it may be the dogged persistence in hauling food, medicine and other supplies night after night, week after week, in a relief mission that now has lasted 20 months — nearly a half-year longer than the Berlin Airlift of 1948-49.

Nearly 11,000 flights have hauled more than 100,000 tons of supplies, from candles and clothes to beans and flour. About three-quarters of the missions have flown into the Sarajevo airport; the rest have involved airdrops over besieged areas inaccessible to land convoys.

"It has basically kept Sarajevo alive," said Ron Redmond, a spokesman in Geneva for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the agency supervising international relief

efforts. "Without this airlift, I'm sure there would have been starvation in Sarajevo. When we started, we thought it would last at most a few weeks or a month. That was in July of '92."

"I feel very good about what we have been able to do," added Admiral Jeremy M. Boorda, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's southern commander in Naples and Mr. Clinton's nominee for chief of naval operations. "For many, many months, 80 or 90 percent of the sustenance that was getting into Sarajevo was coming that way."

The humanitarian campaign has not been an unvarnished

See MISSION, Page 6

Uneasy U.S. Businessmen Lobby for Open China

By Peter Behr

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — American business executives from Detroit to Beijing, shaken by recent sharp exchanges between the United States and China over human rights, are stepping up pressure on the Clinton administration and Congress to keep China open to U.S. products.

The business community's chief argument is that with China on the threshold of huge investments in industrial and communications infrastructure, a trade conflict now could not come at a worse moment.

At the same time, a search is on for new ways to pressure China on human rights short of cutting off its favorable trading rights with the U.S. secretary of state rejects criticism of his mission to China. Page 6.

United States. Administration officials, for instance, are considering asking U.S. businesses to adopt "codes of conduct" for doing business in China, trade sources said.

And on the Hill, Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana, chairman of the Senate Fi-

nance trade subcommittee, suggested the establishment of a U.S.-China human rights commission and the use of targeted trade sanctions against Chinese products that violate U.S. law.

For now, however, the future of U.S.-China business ties hinges on a single test. President Bill Clinton has said renewal of China's most-favored-nation trading status in June will require specific improvements in human rights, such as freeing political prisoners and permitting prison inspections. China's recent defiant

See CHINA, Page 6

Headed Up, Shanghai Moves People Out

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Service

SHANGHAI — Near a rubble-strewn swath of land that cuts through central Shanghai, an elderly scholar gestured angrily over his state-ordered eviction from the apartment he has lived in for decades.

The slight, gray-haired man said he must soon move to a new apartment about 15 kilometers outside the city.

"We have no choice," said the man, who declined to give his name. "We're being ordered to leave. We have to leave."

Tens of thousands of Shanghai citizens have been swept up in a forced exodus to the suburbs to make way for the city's multibillion-dollar urban-restructuring plans. With central government support, the authorities in Shanghai want to restore the city to its prerevolutionary position as a financial and cosmopolitan center of Asia — an aim that could take many years.

But even now, Shanghai is caught up in an economic, investment and real estate boom that has driven rental rates for office space in the city center to levels higher than New York and roughly equal to Paris.

Shanghai is in a hurry to catch up economically with the prosperous, dynamic south coast of China.

In the past, under China's central planning system, Shanghai was forced to hand over most of its industrial profits to the central government in Beijing, and the city fell behind the special economic zones established nearly 15 years ago in southern China.

But since being granted similar economic freedoms in 1990, the city has been taking off. Economic growth reached 14.9 percent last year, exceeding the national average by 1.9 percentage points. Dozens of Fortune 500 companies are now investing here.

Few cities could afford to build the infrastructure projects that Shanghai has either under way or planned. They include a subway, roads, tunnels, bridges, a power plant, a new telephone exchange, a second international airport and the foundations of an entirely new economic zone in the city's Pudong district across the river from central Shanghai.

To help pay for this and related development projects, the city has

See SHANGHAI, Page 6



GUILTY — Tonya Harding being sentenced after pleading guilty to hindering prosecution in the Kerrigan case. Page 18

Kiosk

Links Extended For BA, USAir

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Transportation Secretary Federico Peña on Thursday extended for one year the code-sharing flight links currently available to British Airways PLC and USAir Group Inc.

But Mr. Peña said he would not act on a request by the two carriers to expand their code-sharing authority to more American airports and cities. Code-sharing lets the two carriers sell each other's services on selected routes by sharing flight codes.

Last March, Mr. Peña gave one-year approval for the code-sharing links. He indicated he would not renew the rights if Britain failed to give other American carriers more access to Heathrow Airport, the hub of choice for many travelers to London.

Rules for Derivatives

The president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is leading the call for clearer regulations on derivatives, which are sophisticated investment vehicles derived from the price of other instruments. Page 11.

LATE SOCCER SCORE

UEFA CUP
Quarterfinals, 2d Leg
Inter Milan 1, Borussia Dortmund 2
Inter wins 4-3 on aggregate

Book Review

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 16.99	Down 0.09%
3,865.14	114.36
The Dollar	Thurs. close
New York	1.6983
DM	1.4939
Pound	1.0573
Yen	5.7533
FF	5.742

Newsstand Prices	Luxembourg 60 L	Fr
Andorra	9.00	FF
Antilles	11.20	FF
Comoros	1.400	CFA
Egypt	E.P. 5000	
France	9.00	FF
Gabon	960	CFA
Greece	300	Dr
Ivory Coast	1.120	CFA
Jordan	1 JD	
Lebanon	US\$ 1.50	
	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10

In Italy, the Old Communists Now Seem Anything But

Washington Post Service

ROME — In a bid for new respectability, Italy's former Communists are embracing free-market principles, defending the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and generally acting as custodians of moderate policy as they wage their boldest campaign ever to enter government.

Now known as the Democratic Party of the Left, the former Communists have re-embraced the ways of their old Stalinist comrades and increasingly embraced the views of their erstwhile capitalist foes as they struggle to recapture momentum and repel the rise of Silvio Berlusconi's rightist alliance.

After sweeping mayoral races in five of Italy's main cities in December, the former Communists were catapulted into the leading role as the vanguard of a progressive alliance that seemed destined to assume

power in elections later this month from the discredited governing parties of the last four decades, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists.

But the sudden surge of Mr. Berlusconi's populist Forza Italia movement, which has reached a tenuous alliance with the separatist Northern League and neofascists in the south, has forced Achille Occhetto, the leader of the Democratic Party of the Left, to accelerate the transformation of his party's identity to the point where some of his allies have become infuriated.

The former Communists, who lead an eight-party coalition of progressive forces, are promising voters that they will keep Italy in NATO, carry out far-reaching plans to privatize state industry, and possibly retain the outgoing Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, a banker with no

party affiliation who is not running for Parliament.

The suggestion that the former Communists would again back Mr. Ciampi, who led the country through an 11-month period of political reform and economic austerity at the head of a technocratic government, reflects the dramatic transformation of the party.

Under Mr. Occhetto's influence, the former Communists approved an economic program for the election campaign that states that "there is no alternative to the market economy." It also promises to pursue Mr. Ciampi's plans to slash the state deficit "with the same rigor and severity" and will reduce taxes only when the deficit problems are solved.

Despite these changes, many voters say they are still skeptical about the real intentions of the former Communists, particu-

larly because many of their hard-core supporters have become so dependent for their livelihoods on the bloated state enterprises which have come to symbolize much of the corruption and inefficiency that has eroded public faith in government.

Besides offering a disciplined domestic program, Mr. Occhetto has made several trips abroad to reassure Western bankers and allied governments that the ascendency of a leftist government in Italy should not touch off a run on the lira or alarm bells at NATO.

The progressive alliance headed by Mr. Occhetto includes the remnants of the once-powerful Socialists, the environmentalist Green Party and the anti-Mafia Network Party run by the former Christian Democratic mayor of Palermo, Leoluca Orlando.

Another key component of the leftist

alliance is the Communist Refoundation Party, which broke with the Democratic Party of the Left over its acceptance of free-market principles.

Its leader, Fausto Bertinotti, insists that his party will do all it can to halt the selling off of state industries that employ so many supporters from the old-guard Communists. But Mr. Occhetto is now hinting that he is prepared to jettison his old allies in favor of adopting new centrist ones.

Many of the Democratic Party of the Left's leading candidates for Parliament are drawn from business and moderate intellectual circles. Such people as Rodolfo De Benedetti, brother of Carlo, the chairman of Olivetti, and Pino Arlacchi, a sociology professor who is one of the country's top anti-Mafia experts, illustrate the change in the composition of the party.

— WILLIAM DROZDIK

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Zulu Leaders Warn Against Vote

ULUNDI, South Africa (Reuters) — The Zulu chief, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said Thursday that war lay ahead if South Africa's first all-race elections were held next month without him. President F.W. de Klerk said he was upset by the remark, made in a hard-line speech opening the KwaZulu homeland legislature.

The African National Congress, meanwhile, canceled a meeting between its leader, Nelson Mandela, and King Goodwill Zwelithini, an ally of Chief Buthelezi's, saying it feared for Mr. Mandela's safety. King Zwelithini, head of 9 million Zulus, said Thursday that the election should be resisted at all costs.

Chief Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, said the April 26-28 elections could take place only if "the might of the state" stifled the democratic opposition. But Mr. de Klerk said he had made a proposal to Chief Buthelezi that would "lead to a form of participation."

Police Raid Vladivostok City Hall

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The police seized the city hall in the Russian Far East city of Vladivostok on Thursday after Mayor Viktor Cherepkov was removed from his post on corruption charges, news agencies reported.

The police took control of the building early in the morning in what local correspondents said was the latest stage of a protracted feud between the local governor and the city authorities. Pictures taken by a television cameraman showed Mr. Cherepkov lying on a bed in his office, apparently after suffering a heart attack. The Inter-Tass news agency said he later left the building.

Mr. Cherepkov was elected in June 1993, but soon fell out with the Moscow-appointed governor in the region, Yevgeny Nazdranenko, who accused him of being corrupt. Supporters of Mr. Cherepkov were holding a protest rally Thursday night outside the city hall. Inter-Tass said.

Egypt Executes 2 and Condemns 9

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt executed two army officers on Thursday for plotting to kill President Hosni Mubarak and sentenced nine Muslim militants to hang for trying to kill Prime Minister Ataf Sedki.

The militants exploded with rage in court over their sentences, chanting: "We will go to paradise, Mubarak, and you will burn in hell. We will kill you." They were charged with trying to kill Mr. Sedki with a car bomb that blew up his motorcade passed in Cairo on Nov. 25. A schoolgirl was killed and 18 people were wounded.

The court rulings coincided with the execution of two army officers by an army firing squad in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria. The officers were convicted in a secret trial last month for plotting explosives at an airstrip near the Libyan border that was to be used by Mr. Mubarak. A third officer sentenced to death is a fugitive.

Bomb Driven Near Israeli Embassy

BANGKOK (AP) — The police found a large bomb on Thursday in a rented truck that had been abandoned near the Israeli Embassy after a traffic accident last week.

A man's body also was found in the vehicle, which had been parked at a police station for six days after it was towed away. It is believed the bomb was meant to be detonated at the embassy, less than 500 meters from where the truck was abandoned on March 11, a police official said. He said the bomb, containing about 1.4 kilograms (3 pounds) of plastic explosive, had been wired to a detonating switch on the dashboard.

The truck was involved in a collision with a motorcycle. The motorcycle driver was killed. The bomb was found when the truck's owner came to claim the vehicle, which he rented on March 8 to a man he described as appearing to be about 30 years old and from the Middle East. About 30 Thai and foreign Muslims were demonstrating outside the embassy against Israeli policy toward Palestine around the time the truck was abandoned.

Pakistan and U.S. in Nuclear Talks

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Pakistan confirmed Thursday it was holding talks with the United States on nuclear nonproliferation and the possibility of Washington lifting a ban on military sales to Islamabad.

The two governments are engaged in "deep dialogue" on the subject, the official Associated Press of Pakistan said.

U.S. officials said Tuesday that Washington might ease the freeze on military assistance to Pakistan and lift sanctions to enable the delivery of 70 F-16 jet fighters in return for a "verifiable" pledge that Islamabad will halt its nuclear program. Pakistan has refused to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty until India also agrees to sign.

\$2 Billion Is Set For Environment

GENEVA (NYT) — The United States and other aid-giving countries pledged \$2 billion in financial aid over the next three years on Thursday to help poor countries keep the environmental promises they made at the summit meeting in Rio de Janeiro two years ago when they undertook to fight global warming and preserve animal, plant and insect life.

The money will be used to replenish a new and restructured version of the Global Environment Facility, first set up on a trial basis in 1991 by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Environment Program, and to help the Third World pay the additional cost of making development projects environmentally sound.

At the Rio meeting, rich and poor countries undertook to reorganize the Global Environment Facility, provide "new and additional resources" and give it responsibility for helping developing countries finance projects related to the two environmental conventions most summit countries signed then as well as the cleaning up of water pollution.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Greek Law Puts Cap on Nightlife

ATHENS (AP) — A law restricting club hours and the entry of minors has gone into effect in Greece. The law imposes a 2 A.M. closing time on thousands of clubs, bars and nightclubs throughout the country and requires minors under 17 to be accompanied by a parent or guardian.

The new hours also apply to restaurants. It replaces previous legislation that allowed places of entertainment to set their own hours. Although the law restricts entry to minors, it does not impose a drinking age. In Greece, people of all ages are allowed to purchase alcohol.

Public Order Minister Stelios Papathanasiou said he drafted the law to cut down on crime and to increase worker productivity. "There is no reason for people to stay up all night for entertainment," he said. "There has to be a limit."

The Leaning Tower of Pisa has started straightening up, scientists say, and experts may let visitors climb its 294 steps again. Counterweights placed at the base of the marble tower have begun to reverse the slant. The tower was closed three years ago.

Amsterdam's 17th-century skyline of baroque gables is being destroyed by modern construction, a preservation group warns. The Amsterdam Council for Monument Care has documented what it sees as building blight amid the canal houses, including water tanks, piping and conduits, industrial chimneys and advertisements.

Hours before the first flight was due to leave, the U.S. government granted one-time permission for a Japanese airliner to fly to Hawaii from Seoul, in northern Japan, a new route. Japan Airlines' application to make weekly flights on the route is pending at the U.S. Transportation Department.

A Danish tour operator has canceled trips to Israel and Egypt because of tension in the region. The operator, Tjærborg, is Denmark's largest offering trips to the Mideast.

France Confronts Its Wartime Role as Touvier Trial Opens

William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

VERSAILLES, France — Fifty years after his liberation, France confronted one of the most sordid chapters in its history on Thursday — the extent of its collaboration with the Nazi occupation — by placing for the first time one of its own citizens on trial for crimes against humanity.

The long-awaited case of Paul Touvier, 78, a former intelligence officer with the pro-Nazi militia, opened in a local courtroom here as the gaunt pensioner took his place inside a bulletproof box to face charges of executing seven Jewish prisoners in June 1944 as part of a policy of genocide.

As dozens of relatives of Jewish victims protested outside, Judge Henri Boulard asked Mr. Touvier to confirm his identity and place of residence and then chose a nine-member jury for the case, which is expected to last five weeks.

Mr. Touvier was the leading intelligence officer for Klaus Barbie, the brutal Gestapo chief in Lyon who was later deported from his South American sanctuary to stand trial for war crimes before a French tribunal in 1987. He was found guilty and died in a prison hospital four years later.

Even more than the Barbie case, the accusations against Mr. Touvier have forced the French to acknowledge that collusion with the Nazis was far more widespread than popularly believed in a country that has long revelled in the inflated glories of heroic resistance.

The Touvier trial is expected to produce wounds of incriminating evidence showing how the collaborationist Vichy regime executed or deported French Jews, even without orders from the regime's German patrons.

The trial may raise embarrassing questions about the role of Roman Catholic monasteries, which supported and sheltered Mr. Touvier for more than four decades even though he had been sentenced twice to death in his absence after the war.

A study of the Catholic Church's role in aiding Mr. Touvier was commissioned by the archbishop of

Lyon, Cardinal Albert Decourtyr. The trial could also prick lingering sensitivities within the conservative government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur, who may testify during the trial. Mr. Balladur was a chief aide to President Georges Pompidou, who in 1971 decided to pardon Mr. Touvier.

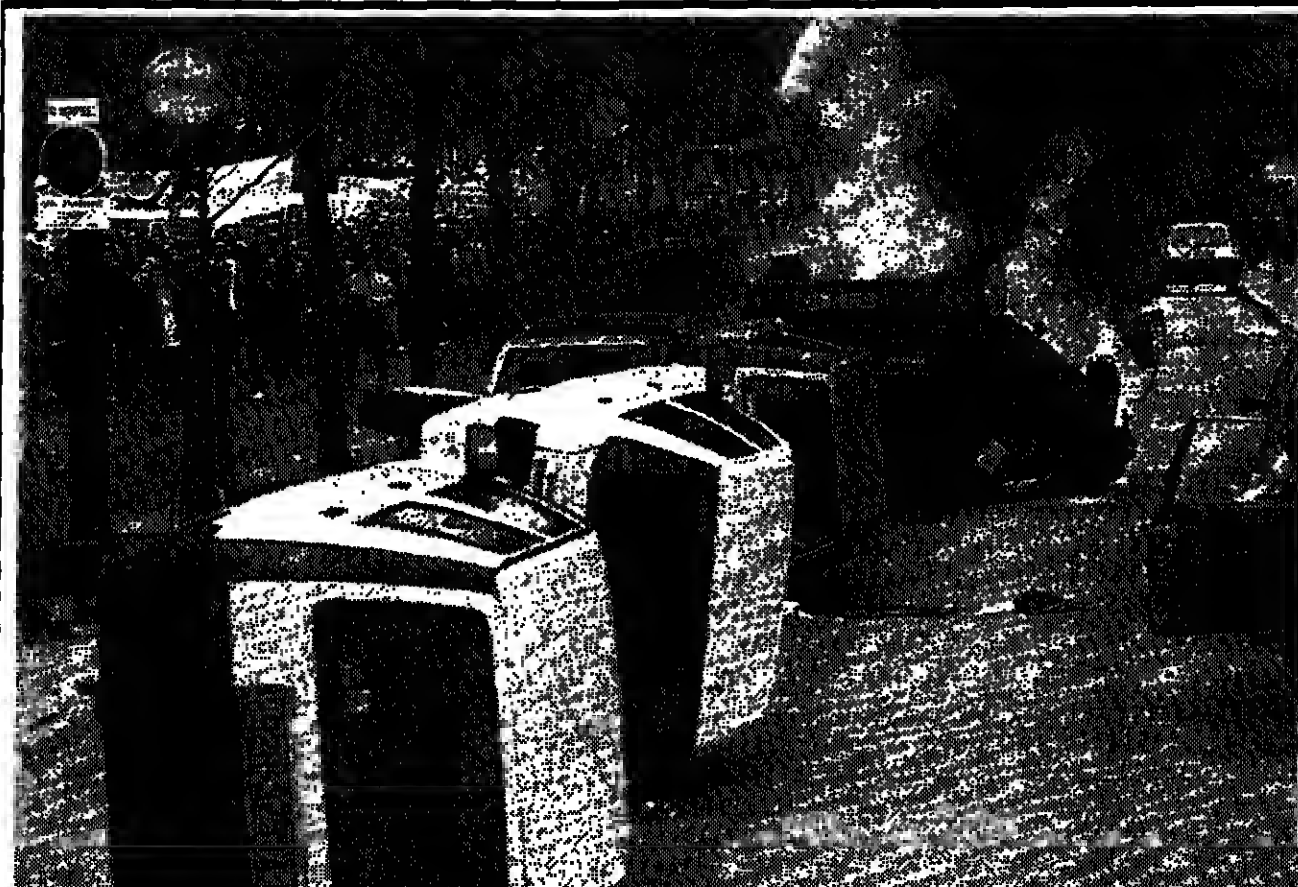
In 1981, after years of intensive research by the Nazi-hunting couple Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, Mr. Touvier was charged with crimes against humanity for the execution of seven Jewish prisoners, ostensibly in retaliation for the assassination by Resistance fighters of a leading Vichy propagandist.

He was finally arrested for crimes against humanity in 1989, when police officers stormed a monastery in Nice. But three years later, following the investigation by the Catholic Church, a Paris appeals court ruled that Mr. Touvier could not be tried for crimes against humanity because the Vichy regime "was not a distinct totalitarian state and did not practice ideological hegemony" — a claim that its anti-Semitic policies were imposed by the Nazis.

Public outrage over the decision led the appeals court in Versailles to reverse the decision and compel Mr. Touvier to stand trial even though he pleaded for mercy because of his age and health.

Mr. Touvier's lawyer, Jacques Tremolet de Villiers, sought Thursday to push for a dismissal of the charges, claiming they could no longer be valid under France's own penal code, which bars legal challenges brought by victims more than 30 years after the fact. However, French law excludes crimes against humanity from having any time limit.

Mr. Tremolet also said he intended to invoke the "Schindler defense" by comparing his client to Oskar Schindler, the German industrialist and Nazi party member who saved 1,100 Jews from death camps. Mr. Schindler's story forms the basis for a recent film.



PARIS BURNING — One car went up in flames and others were overturned Thursday during a protest in Paris by students and trade unionists over a government plan to promote hiring by allowing wages below the legal minimum for entry-level jobs. Several hundred of the 35,000 protesters stoned police officers. There were 200 arrests in Paris and eight at a protest in Bastia, Corsica.

Draftee Deficit Threatens Spanish Army

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

MADRID — After one out of three men of draft age claimed to be conscientious objectors last year, Spain has suddenly realized it may soon be unable to fill the ranks of its army.

The statistics are compelling. The number of 18-year-olds giving reasons of conscience for avoiding military service rose from 6,407 in 1986 to 13,130 in 1989 to 68,202 in 1993. And the estimate for this year is around 100,000, which represents almost half those eligible for the draft.

The Movement for Conscientious Objection is already cheering, saying that anti-militarism is on the rise in Spain. "We have been campaigning for over five years and our message is finally taking hold among young people," said Juan Gómez, one of the movement's organizers.

Pacifism, though, may not be the only — nor

even the main — reason for the phenomenon. Because those claiming to be conscientious objectors need only give an ideological, political, religious or ethical motive for their position when they register, this has now also become the fashionable way of draft-dodging.

The Defense Ministry warned that the combination of the growing number of objectors and the sharp drop in Spain's birth rate since the late 1970s meant it may have trouble covering the minimal needs of the armed forces by the year 2000.

Like other Western countries, Spain has been shrinking its armed forces since the end of the Cold War. But even with its troop strength due to be cut from 227,000 in 1990 to 180,000 by the end of the century, unless the present trend is reversed, it may not find the necessary 100,000 draftees per year.

The Defense Ministry proposed a solution.

Conscientious objectors should be called before a special tribunal to demonstrate they have reasons of principle rather than just convenience for not serving their country. And those who fail this test should either be drafted or face the prospect of a spell in prison.

For the Justice Ministry, however, the 1978 constitution impedes any change in the rules. Further, only 19 years after the end of General Francisco Franco's army-backed dictatorship, and just 13 years after the last military uprising, it believes that Spain is not ready to take the army's side in the dispute.

Rather, the Justice Ministry argues that the number of objectors has jumped because the system of requiring them to carry out an alternative social service has virtually collapsed under the avalanche of demand. There is a backlog of 115,000 objectors who have not been found jobs in the public sector.

Britain Robs Hong Kong, Beijing Says

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — The British authorities in Hong Kong are engaged in "modern" robbery that will impose a huge financial burden on the territory once it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997, a senior Chinese official said.

Li Ruihuan, a member of the seven-member standing committee of the Communist Party Politburo, said Wednesday that the British colonial administration had raised the costs of Hong Kong's new airport project to a level "rarely seen in the world," the Xinhua news agency reported.

The cost increases violate a Chinese-British memorandum of understanding on the project signed in 1991 and would impose a huge burden on post-1997 Hong Kong, Mr. Li said. Mr. Li's comments came despite the Hong Kong government's announcement March 2 that it would leave behind fiscal reserves of 120 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$15.5 billion) in 1997, nearly five times the amount promised in the 1991 memorandum.

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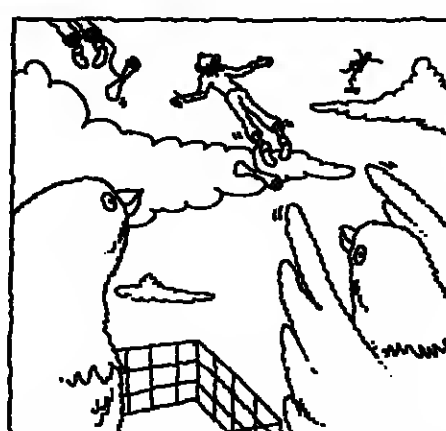
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OVERHEAD



Edna and Horace, unaware of advanced telecommunications, put their trust in carrier persons.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Migrant Words That Fit

The éminences grises of the French cultural elite are in a rather once again, resurrecting the venerable bête noire of the linguistic misalliance of foreign patois with their precious mother tongue. Sans doute it's a case of déjà vu. These cris de coeur seem to occur every few years, successive generations of intellectual and demagogic politicians throw a grand mal fit at the inevitable incursions of Americanized English into their daily lives.

The term "franglais" was coined back in the '60s, when the jeunesse dorée fell in love with hamburgers and Nancy Sinatra. It has been at least 30 years since terms like "le camping" and "le parking" first embedded themselves in the vocabulary; it is hardly America's fault if they have served so well that they are now to be found in every French dictionary.

Maybe it's time this new generation of whippersnappers woke up and smelled the café au lait. Perhaps they need reminding that the lexicons of war, belles lettres, politics, haute cuisine and

all the performing and visual arts are larded with the linguistic residues of yesterday, when the French ruled much of the world and all the world turned to Paris for enlightenment.

A rendezvous with reality is in order here: the innovations that mark the late 20th century come not from Paris but from Tokyo and New York and Detroit. If "le databank" and "le hit parade" have become part of the language used comme d'habitude, it is because the things they signify started somewhere else. Americans don't talk about "fat liver paste" because, for one thing, it sounds stupid, and for another, pâté de foie gras comes from France. Similarly, "prime time" is more euphonious than the maladroite "heures de grand écoute."

The French savants, of course, are spectacularly blind to their own double standard. Other languages — notably English — have endured for centuries the fate that they now complain about. C'est la guerre.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The IRA Has Replied

The mortar shells fired at London's Heathrow in recent days were, whether by intent or defect, duds that hurt no one, but their political impact was unmistakable and immense. The shots came from the Irish Republican Army, which seeks to drive Britain from majority-Protestant Northern Ireland by terrorism, and they shattered any residual hopes that the IRA was tiring of its bloody 25-year struggle. Earlier IRA bombings of London's financial district had struck at an important element in Britain's international status. The latest projectiles, which closed down Gatwick airport as well as Heathrow, expressed an IRA capacity to move from one strategic target to another and to isolate Britain. The IRA strategy of eroding the popular will is still on.

In December, to test whether the IRA was ready to consider a new approach, the British and Irish governments had launched a joint peace initiative for Northern Ireland. It drew only a propagandistic response from the outlawed IRA's legal political arm, Sinn Féin, which last month sent its leader, Gerry Adams, on a brief American tour. Now the joint British-Irish declaration has also drawn a response from the IRA. One part was the mortaring. The

other part was a weekend statement threatening new terrorist attacks in the absence of further British political concessions.

Many British officials and citizens, overlooking the deep let-everybody-speak tradition in America, are still sore that the United States winked at its own rule denying visas to terrorists and let in Gerry Adams. Britons and others should know, however, that many Americans have sympathy and respect for the way British authorities are handling a terrorist menace far more deep-rooted, pervasive and deadly than anything that Americans have ever had to bear.

Certainly the British have made major mistakes, police and political, in dealing with Northern Ireland. But the December joint British-Irish declaration stands as a principled basis on which Irish unity, based on consent, could yet be negotiated.

An IRA that had a regard for the democratic process would now be putting aside terrorism and embracing the new initiative. Its failure to do so condemns it to isolation and disrepute, and imposes a great but inescapable burden on Irish people as well as British to continue striving for peace.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Appointment at State

Phyllis Oakley would seem to be a shoo-in to run the new bureau that the State Department intends to set up, Congress willing, to deal with refugee, migration and population affairs. A career Foreign Service officer who emerged with flying colors from a stint in the spokesman's office and another as deputy head of intelligence and research, she currently is acting chief of the department's refugee programs. As a woman, as a diplomat who worked her way up a hard ladder and as a respected professional, Mrs. Oakley ought to be an easy choice for an administration bent on cultivating diversity and recognizing quality bureaucratic service. But this is the Clinton administration. You will not be surprised to learn that at least one other candidate is being considered at the White House.

She is Carol Tucker Foreman, known as a former assistant secretary of agriculture and consumerist and also as the sister of Jim Guy Tucker, governor of Arkansas. Mrs. Foreman

arrives with credentials and references. The refugee, migration and population job, however, appears to be one of several for which she might be considered. Mrs. Oakley is not only well qualified but in a position to land running. The administration is already being pressed hard to account for the slow pace as well as the over-clubby friend-of-the-family of many of its appointments. Why in this important job would it want to reinforce either one of those lines of criticism?

The clock ticks. Rising global instability is moving refugees and migrants increasingly toward the center of official American concern. The United States cannot afford to lag in preparing its positions for the major United Nations conference on population and development opening in Cairo in September. The White House needs to get the best suited person in the job as quickly as possible. We think it's Mrs. Oakley.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Biased Death Penalty

The numbers are amazing, even for those familiar with the racial discrimination that plagues the death penalty in America. Nine out of 10 times when the Justice Department has sought the death penalty under the 1988 federal "drug kingpin" law, the defendant was black or Hispanic. Don Edwards, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, whose staff collected the statistics, understandably asks why.

It is a timely question as the committee considers how many of the Senate's proposed new capital crimes — there are more than 50 altogether — to recommend for House approval. So far neither the Justice Department nor congressional fans of the death penalty have any answer, which is reason enough to slow down the execution express now barreling through Congress.

Under the 1988 "drug kingpin" law, the death penalty is available to punish and deter drug-related murders by major narcotics operators and their henchmen. The government has invoked the law against 37 defendants, all but four of whom were African-American or Hispanic. Attorney General Janet Reno approved 10 of the penalties during the past year — all against black defendants.

What makes the lopsided statistics especially odd is that in recent years three-fourths of all federal drug trafficking defendants have been white. Why then do U.S. attorneys single out minorities when they identify defendants they deem worthy of the severest punishment? How can this happen when the federal government, and the Clinton administration in particular, have been so committed to racial justice?

Since 1976, when the Supreme Court authorized the resumption of executions for mur-

der, the states have been notorious for their prosecution patterns, seeking the death penalty more often when the victim was white and the defendant black, almost never against a white whose victim was black.

Again: Why do these patterns exist? The Justice Department needs to explain the workings of its fledgling death penalty apparatus. Meanwhile, the ugly answer must be that the death penalty is, again, governed by bias. Congress, take notice.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

The Disabling of a President

Even if the Clintons emerge vindicated, or, as is more likely, technically innocent but foolish, their hopes of enacting an ambitious domestic reform program are gravely damaged. As in the Nixon White House at the time of Watergate, all the energy and effectiveness of the president may be monopolized for months by the struggle for political survival.

A weak president means a weak America, and the West needs America to be strong. President Clinton was promising to be a good, even, in context, a great president (foreign policy apart). He had squared up to issues U.S. politicians had avoided for years: health care, education, guns. He has spoken honestly about race. The destruction of President Clinton would bring joy to zealots of the right. But it would raise the question whether, in this all-seeing media age, America is governable at all.

— The Independent (London).

The United States and China Are on a Collision Course

By David Shambaugh

LONDON — The United States and China are on a collision course. The recent visit to Beijing by Secretary of State Warren Christopher leaves little doubt that the clash of these two titans is unavoidable.

Even if most-favored-nation trading status for China is renewed by President Bill Clinton in June, an adversarial relationship between the United States and China is likely to become a key feature of international relations in the post-Cold War world.

The world order has been in flux since the collapse of the Soviet Union. New nations have taken shape and regional conflicts have erupted, but no overarching rivalry

has yet emerged to replace the Soviet-U.S. divide. It now appears that the Chinese-U.S. relationship has all the elements to polarize Asia, and perhaps the world, in the years to come.

Japan will be caught in the middle, and the likelihood that it will side with China increases as its own disputes over trade and other issues with Washington intensify.

Like the rest of its partners in the Group of Seven industrial nations as well as its Asian neighbors, Japan does not share the U.S. government's agenda of trying to change China politically. Tokyo fears that such tactics will destabilize the region and reduce Japanese earnings in the lucrative China market.

The Chinese-American relationship has been tumultuous since the authorities in China brutally repressed the pro-democracy movement five years ago. The two countries are like a couple that separated in 1989, realized that despite tensions they needed each other, and tentatively engaged, only to learn that their differences were deep and intractable. Now they are trying to decide whether to coexist unhappily or file for a divorce.

The consequences of a split would be far-reaching. A withdrawal of most-favored status by the United States would set the relationship back 20 years. It would hit both the Chinese and the American economies hard, not to mention those of Hong Kong and Taiwan. Job losses would be in the millions.

More importantly, the fallout could not be contained in the trade arena. It would spill over into every facet of the relationship. Beijing would become a reluctant partner at best. It could make life very difficult for the American agenda in Asia

and the world — particularly with respect to arms control, nuclear proliferation and regional security.

The U.S.-Chinese rivalry has several components that run deep. Some have been apparent since 1949; others are more recent.

In a real sense, the Chinese-American imbroglio shows that the Cold War is not over. If that era was a struggle between political systems, the contest is still alive and well in Washington and Beijing.

The Chinese government perceives a systematic American campaign to subvert Communist Party rule in China, thus completing the West's "victory" over communism. Beijing perceives the U.S. harping on human rights to be a ruse for such subversion. There are certainly politicians and officials in Washington who provide credence to China's claim.

Washington's other troubles with Beijing are well known: prison labor exports, intellectual property rights, suspected nuclear proliferation and chemical weapons exports, destabilizing arms sales, jamming of airwaves, and a range of trade issues. But these irritants mask a deeper, less well-known problem. Each side sees the other as a growing security threat. This mutual perception will sustain the future rivalry.

From Washington's perspective, the Chinese military has embarked on a concerted buildup commensurate with its expanding economic power. From Beijing's perspective, not only is this force modernization program overdue but it is necessary, given what China sees as a new U.S. containment strategy.

Numerous Chinese publications and discussions with specialists in China make clear that Beijing believes that the United States is

seeking to expand its influence in the Asia-Pacific region and at the same time contain a growing China through a network of bilateral alliances and defense arrangements. The forward positioning of U.S. forces in the area, and the creation of a new multilateral mechanism for regional security.

Washington has yet to grasp the fact that China no longer sees American forces in Asia as conducive to its security; just the opposite. Withdrawal of most-favored trade status would cement this perception in Beijing and create a fissure between the two nations that would be difficult to mend. A break would reverberate negatively against all concerned.

America and China must step back from the brink and foster a more constructive relationship, even if it does contain a large element of

competition. If America really wants to influence peaceful evolution in China, engagement will have greater effect than punishment. Washington should heed the Chinese aphorism that warns against lifting a stone only to drop it on one's foot.

Accepting China as a great power will be one of the greatest tasks facing the international community in this decade. Newly emergent powers are always disruptive to the established order. The task is to minimize the disruption and provide incentives for the new power to be a force for stability and progress. With China, the stakes are large.

The writer is senior lecturer in Chinese politics at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and editor of *The China Quarterly*. He contributed this comment to the *Herald Tribune*.

Gestures Are Needed

WHAT is critical is what happens or doesn't between now and June when President Clinton is required to tell Congress whether he favors renewing China's most-favored-nation trading status. A large measure of mutual pragmatism is in order. A few face-saving gestures are needed from both Beijing and Washington.

U.S.-Chinese relations need not be irretrievably soured. Before he left Beijing, Warren Christopher tried to give his trip an upbeat spin. The Chinese turned over over information about political prisoners and agreed to procedures for international inspection of suspected prison labor sites.

Beijing will have to demonstrate human rights progress to satisfy the Clinton conditions on most-favored status. But even if it does, both sides need to explore ways to disengage the rights issue from trade — without the U.S. abandoning its commitment to human rights.

— Los Angeles Times.

Don't Link Trade With Human Rights

A rift between the United States and China would have adverse implications for stability in the Asia-Pacific. It is bound to affect U.S. policy in the region, especially if America sees little prospect of its differences with China being resolved satisfactorily.

Mr. Christopher's visit to Beijing was ill-timed, as it coincided with the annual session of the National People's Congress, which is an occasion when restrictions are usually placed on the movement of dissidents.

Washington is pressing the human rights issue at a time when fear of instability has grown in China as it attempts a delicate transition from a moribund socialist system to a modern market economy while facing high inflation, rampant corruption and widening social disparities.

Beijing probably also fears that yielding ground on human rights would put it on a slippery slope, encouraging Washington to seek more political concessions in line with its foreign policy objectives of promoting democracy around the world. Such concerns would suggest that the U.S. pressure on China will not succeed, just as it has not worked in the past.

It is wrong to link trade with extraneous issues. The United States is understandably concerned about its growing trade deficit with China, which exceeded \$20 billion last year and continues to grow. But if it wants to improve its export position, it should do so by focusing on matters that are directly relevant, such as greater access to the Chinese market. Clearly, China cannot be rushed on human rights.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

Settle This Wrangle and Get On With the Integration of Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The European Union, living dangerously as it is, has wrestled itself into another box. The trouble is on the old issue of "deepening versus widening," more integration or more members, ostensibly settled several years ago but regularly popping up again.

This time the wrangle has attracted little notice. But the Europe that will emerge after new candidates are absorbed, and its capacity to act on the world, are at stake. The will to solidify exists, embodied in the Maastricht treaty, but so does resistance, the insistence on preserving national power.

The current impasse is over voting rules. The existing 12-nation commu-

nity uses a weighted system to prevent a single state's veto but also to guard against domination by a few large countries. It sets 23 votes as the blocking minority. Two large countries and one small one can prevent decision by the majority.

As they complete terms for the admission, expected in January, of Austria, Finland, Sweden and Norway, members are arguing about how to take those added voices into account. Led by Germany and France, most want to increase the blocking minority to 27 votes, which could be three large countries and two or three small ones. Britain and

Spain are opposed, arguing for the present rules, which would increase the power of a smaller minority in the larger club.

The Maastricht treaty provides for a general review of the institutions in 1996. But how the issue is resolved now will set an important precedent and influence the shape of the Union that eager East European candidates hope to join a few years later.

As usual, principles, narrow national interests and day-to-day politics are jumbled almost inextricably. France has definitely moved from its old Gaullist position stressing national rights to a push for integration

that will increase common European power. Britain is still the main brake, welcoming new members primarily as a way to dilute the Union's authority and make it more like the free trade area that London organized in the late 1950s in an attempt to break up the Common Market.

But Spain, which always looked to a cohesive Europe as the way to emerge from Franco-era isolation and enhance its influence, seems to have lowered its sights for limited commercial advantage. With the old rules, Spain, Italy and Greece, all Mediterranean countries, could wield a veto voting together. Fearful of an increased northern preponderance as new members join, Spain worries that

it may lose support for its subtropical agriculture products if the blocking vote is changed.

Maybe it could rely on Greece to back its stand on lemons, oranges and olives. But judging by the way Greece has behaved since it entered the community, all the other members can rely on it to cause trouble with its nationalistic Balkan politics.

This is a formula for prolonging the impotence that Europe has displayed on Yugoslavia.

Maastricht was understandably annoyed at the outcome of community negotiations with the United States on agriculture in the GATT trade agreement. France made all the noise and got the goodies, and Spain felt let down by its partners in asserting its interests. Now it is trying to make up, at the risk of undermining its larger, longer-term need for a strong Europe.

And this is at a time when the United States has moved from a shift, knee-jerk dislike of consolidating European political and especially defense muscle to a greater appreciation of the weight that Western Europe could bring to bear on the troubled eastern stretch of the continent. America has served notice that it will not be the world's omnipresent, over-ready policeman. It needs a partner capable of decisive action.

At this point, the solid center of the European tug-of-war is Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany, not just because his country is the biggest, richest in Europe, but because it has had a clear, steady, determined idea of Europe from the start.

"We're not going to build Europe in a day, but at the end of this century, I expect to live to see the realization of Adenauer's vision of German unification and European unity as two sides of the same coin," Mr. Kohl told a New York Times interviewer this week (NYT, March 16).

Mr. Kohl is in electoral trouble. His party just took a sharp setback in Lower Saxony elections, and the polls indicate that he may lose his bid to remain chancellor when national elections come in October.

His major opposition seems to be equally pro-European. But it has always been hard to keep that vision of unity moving forward, and the currents are running practically everywhere now toward reviving, quarrying some nationalisms. It matters that what may appear just a procedural dispute on how the Union functions be settled quickly in favor of a Europe with a will.

© Flora Lewis.

Help Macedonia and Pressure Greece if Necessary

By George Soros

NEW YORK — The Western alliance, led by the United States, needs to help Macedonia at a moment when Greece is needlessly fueling another Balkan crisis. If that, regrettably, requires diplomatic, political or economic pressure on Athens, so be it.

Greece closed its border on Feb. 16, blocking access to the port of Salonika, landlocked Macedonia's main gateway to the outside world. This move was intended to destabilize Macedonia's precarious economy. It could topple the government unless Macedonia gives in to Greece's demands on several issues.

To counter rising irritation in Europe, Athens let some food enter by rail last week. Otherwise, the borders remain closed, endangering Macedonia's ability to ship its important export, early-season vegetables, to Western Europe.

But it is in Greece's interest to foster a prosperous, democratic, multistakeholder neighbor to its north, not to work toward its destruction.

The existence of Macedonia, the only multi-ethnic state in the Balkans that is not war-torn, depends on its ability to satisfy its nationalities: a sizable Albanian minority, Turks, Vlachs, Serbs, Gypsies and others. But the three-party coalition faces strong opposition from nationalist extremists. Macedonian extremists want the Albanians to have limited power; radical Albu-

nians want parts of Macedonia joined with Albania.

If extremists gain the upper hand, Macedonia may not survive as an independent country. And a conflict could draw in all the neighboring countries — rump Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Nationalist passions are running high in Greece. The last government was defeated mainly on this issue. The Greeks fear that implicit in the Macedonia republic's name and constitution is a claim on the Greek province of Macedonia. Skopje denies this.

The name "Macedonia" arouses powerful memories that go back partly to the Communist insurrection in Greece after World War II, sustained by Tito's Yugoslavia. More recently, they go back to the turbulent period after World War I, when many Slavic Macedonians inhabited Greek Macedonia — a period when Greece asserted the principle that all the inhabitants of Greece were Greek.

Large-scale population transfers took place. The injuries suffered by Slavic Macedonians, who today form the majority in the republic, gave rise to an irredentist Macedonian nationalism, which in turn inflames Greek nationalism.

This irredentism is propagated by Macedonian extremists, not by the government.

Greece wants Macedonia to recognize the present borders (it has done so), to delete the references in its constitution to protection of Macedonians outside the country, and to remove from its flag the star of Vergina, an old Greek emblem.

These are legitimate concerns, but such changes require a two-thirds parliamentary majority the Macedonian government could muster only after a shift in U.S. diplomacy.

Both countries should compromise on the name issue. Then Skopje would be unfettered in its drive for economic reform, which would stifle irredentist and nationalist extremism.

The Clinton administration has not formally recognized Macedonia and established diplomatic relations. It should do so right away, and it should deliver an economic and humanitarian package and press U.S. allies to follow suit. This could persuade Athens that its anti-Macedonian policy will fail. If Athens does not come to its senses, the United States might have to put on heavy pressure.

The writer, a Wall Street financier, funds foundations that support East European democratic leaders and movements. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

Asian Population Growth Is Overtaking Rice Output

By Mahabub Hossain

MANILA — The race to avoid a collision between population growth and rice production in Asia goes on, amid worrying signs that gains of the recent past may be lost over the next few decades.

In the past quarter-century, populations of countries where rice is a staple food grain have increased by an average of 70 percent, but this increase was matched by higher yields, thanks to the spread of new rice technology. Global rice production doubled, world rice prices fell by more than 40 percent and per capita rice consumption rose by an average of 25 percent.

But while the populations of major rice-consuming nations continue to swell, growth in rice production has slowed dramatically in the 10 countries that account for 85 percent of global output. If these trends continue, demand for rice in many parts of Asia will outstrip supply within a few years. Changes in diets in some industrializing nations, where people are eating less rice, will not alter this trend.

Alleviation of poverty is an additional force behind the rising demand for rice. Millions of Asians and Africans still have rice only once a day, if at all. The need for rice will be an estimated 70 percent higher in 2025 than it is today. Yields must more than double just to maintain current consumption levels. They must increase still more if malnutrition and poverty in Africa and South Asia are to be overcome.

Yet complacency seems to be growing. In some places, attention is shifting from raising productivity to protecting natural resources. Poor agencies are allocating more of their limited research funds to projects that aim to conserve the natural resource base. Less money is directed to projects designed to raise food

production. Both are needed, in a mutually supporting framework.

Policy-makers in less developed countries are also shifting emphasis. Many governments are withdrawing subsidies for fertilizers and other agricultural supplies. They are reducing investments in water-resource development and agricultural research and extension. They are adopting programs that promote crop diversification at the expense of food production. Financing to develop and maintain the irrigation and drainage systems that helped spread modern strains of rice in the 1950s and 1970s has fallen dramatically.

Declining real prices on the world market have added to the complacency about rice production. But world trade involves a mere 4 percent of global output. International price trends do not reflect the shaky balance between overall supply and demand. For example, China and India consume 55 percent of world rice supplies. If a series of natural disasters forced either country to import just a small fraction of national demand, international rice prices would rise substantially.

Growth in rice output in the last 30 years has been achieved primarily by increasing yield. But yield gains appear to be flattening. Reversing that trend will not be easy.

The equation is complicated by a reduction in the area of rice cultivation. Prime rice land is being lost to industrialization and urbanization in the faster-growing Asian countries. In the 1980s, the harvested area of rice declined in China, Japan, Burma and the Philippines.

If environmental concerns result in policies that remove marginal lands from rice production and hasten the

shift from intensive to less intensive cropping systems, the area under rice cultivation will decline even faster. This will intensify pressure to raise yields to meet the anticipated increase in demand.

Irrigated rice accounts for almost 75 percent of the total. Most farmers plant high-yielding modern varieties, and output is approaching the ceiling attainable through modern scientific techniques. For the last three decades, yields in Japan and South Korea have fluctuated between 6 and 6.5 tons per hectare (2.5 acres). Yields in China, on the main Indonesian island of Java and in Punjab and Tamil Nadu in India, will soon reach that level.

In the tropics, the gap between yields and experimental yield potential is still large because of such natural forces as floods, droughts, heavy rainfall and salinity.

Most of the increase in rice yields in the favorable environments of the last 25 years was achieved by plantings genetically improved varieties designed to respond well to chemical fertilizer and agrochemicals. What is needed is a new generation plant type as well as cropping technology that relies less on inputs from off the farm and more on knowledge-based management to maintain the natural resource while raising yields.

Studies show that per capita rice consumption depends largely on income. Rice is a luxury for the world's poorest. They rely more on low-cost foods: coarse grains and sweet potatoes. When their incomes rise, their rice consumption goes up. Rice becomes less important only when incomes increase to a point where people can afford meat, fish, bread and vegetables.

In Asia, per capita rice consump-

tion has declined only in high- and middle-income countries, such as Japan, South Korea, Malaysia and Thailand. The income threshold at which higher-quality, more varied foods are substituted for rice has not yet been reached for China, India, Indonesia and Bangladesh, which account for 70 percent of world rice consumption and dominate growth in demand for rice.

The writer, head of the Social Sciences Division at the International Rice Research Institute based in Los Baños, Philippines, contributed this comment to the *Herald Tribune*.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Nearer the Moon

PARIS — According to comments by the celebrated American optician Alvan Clark to the Astronomical Society of France, it is not impossible to obtain astronomical objectives much larger than any hitherto produced. Today, the largest optical instrument is that at Chicago, which has a diameter of 40 in. A benefactor to science might now order one of 50 in., which would enable photographs of the moon, as it appears at a distance of 100 kilometers to be taken. By enlarging these photographs ten times it would be possible to reproduce lunar landscapes as seen ten kilometers off.

1919: A Serbian Rebuke

ROME — Principe Livio Borghese recently went to Serbia as Italian Minister. When he reached Belgrade, the Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the prince that his credentials could not be accepted, as they were addressed to the King of Serbia instead of "to the King of the Serbs, of the Croats and of the Slovenians." Principe Borghese thereupon demanded instructions from his Government, and is returning to Italy. It is a matter of common knowledge that neither Italy nor any other of the Allied Governments has yet recognized the "Kingdom of the Serbs, of the Croats and of the Slovenians," and that, consequently, the credentials could not be accepted other than by the king.

1944: Vienna Is Bombed

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers — (From our New York edition.) Vienna was bombed by Allied planes today (March 17) for the first time in the war. Among possible military objectives in Vienna are railway yards occupying large areas and terminal stations of six important lines connecting Vienna with Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Balkans and Italy. Vienna also has an important harbor on the river Danube.

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OPINION

Whitewater: The Law as Bludgeon

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — It may turn out, after the border of lawyers and investigators have finished their work, that the Clintons will be found to have committed some ghastly crime for which the president will be impeached and his wife will be thrown into the slammer. At the moment, though, there is no evidence of this, and the whole Whitewater affair provides a grotesque example of how Americans misuse the law.

The larger issue is how Americans are debasing the law by applying it to all manner of disputes for which it is ill-suited.

cause it is the mere possibility of wrongdoing that justifies the ongoing media attention.

The Democrats' sacrosanct complaints about this would be more credible if they had not played the same game. In a recent book, entitled "Politics by Other Means," the political scientists Benjamin Ginsberg and Martin Shefter show how ineffectual and prosecution have become routine political weapons. "What the Republicans are doing to the Clintons," says Mr. Shefter, "is what the Democrats did to the Republicans."

But the larger issue is how we Americans are systematically debasing the law in the name of law. We apply law to all manner of conflicts — political, economic and even sexual — for which it is ill-suited. By its nature, law presumes that the "right" and "wrong" of a dispute or crime can be discovered. But in most conflicts there are gradations of right and wrong, and disputes are best resolved by methods that recognize this.

In politics, the usual mechanism is an election. "You boot the offending politician out of office," as Mr. Shefter puts it. Voters decide whether, all things considered, they want their elected politician or not.

Good law should codify consensus — widely shared values and standards of behavior — and provide clarity. People should know what they are expected to obey. By contrast, today's laws are increasingly expansive and uncertain, because they are used aggressively by political groups, policy elites, courts and government agencies to advance their own agendas and impose artificial consensus. We Americans have codified so many aspects of life that we are gradually turning every bad judgment, indiscretion or even honest mistake into a potential lawsuit or crime.

A few weeks ago, a 38-year-old woman decided to sue a movie theater for \$1.5 million under the Americans with

Disabilities Act because it did not have a seat big enough for her 360 pounds and refused to let her use a folding chair," reports The Washington Post. Maybe the theater manager made a mistake. But should it be a \$1.5 million mistake? Or even a \$50,000 mistake for a settlement? Probably Bill and Hillary Clinton acted stupidly and consorted with sleazy characters in the Whitewater affair, but are stupidity and sleazy friends really crimes?

The delusion is that we can somehow solve every conceivable problem and right every possible wrong through law. Lawyers, legal scholars and judges hold themselves out as the means to this noble end. But the result has been to transform vast areas of the law into a nightmare of complexity and judicial discretion.

Consider, for example, U.S. environmental laws. They are almost impossible to understand fully, as the attorney James DeLong writes in American Enterprise magazine. The basic laws run hundreds of pages, and these are supplemented by thousands of pages of implementing regulations, which are further refined by "policy pronouncements" — guidance documents, judicial opinions, thousands of letters of agency interpretation, verbal advice given over the [agency] hot line... and positions taken in civil and criminal enforcement actions.

In surveys, many corporate lawyers admit that their companies may violate environmental laws as a result of uncertainty and complexity. Still, violators are "subject to heavy penalties, fines and even jail," writes Mr. DeLong.

Nor does this sort of uncertainty apply only to corporate behavior. What is "sexual harassment"? No one can really say (courts will spend decades trying), and its elastic meaning can do great damage.

In The New York Review of Books, Richard Bernstein of The New York Times recently recounted the story of J. Donald Silva, a 58-year-old tenured English professor at the University of New Hampshire. He made a few mildly off-color comments to students. For this, eight women students charged him with "harassment" and after a pseudo-legal proceeding he was suspended for a year. He had touched no one, dated no one.

As one female student who testified for him put it: "These women who have made these complaints have gone on to live their own lives, and they haven't been affected by this at all. But they practically ruined a man's life." Naturally, Mr. Silva is suing to overturn the university's decision.

The point, of course, is that bad law intensifies and prolongs conflict — precisely the opposite of what law should do.

Law will always be imperfect; but it is being made unnecessarily imperfect by its overuse. In some areas — say, the environment — taxes and other

economic incentives might work better than regulations. If laws are unavoidably ambiguous (and some will be), penalties for breaking them should be relaxed. But all this would require rare qualities of self-restraint and good judgment by legislators, lawyers, judges and regulators.

The ultimate problem is that the overuse of law subverts the respect for law. People increasingly fear running afoul of it. It is open to more abuse by lawyers and regulators of all stripes, who can exploit it for their own purposes. Because no one can always know what is legal and what is not, lawyers and clients play a constant game of legal and ethical poker. This process makes some people feel dirty and tempts others to skirt the law.

Either way, their actions may be challenged, and when they are, people typically react self-righteously. The response is "This can't be illegal" or "How dare you." It is this sort of behavior that has caused trouble for the Clintons. Legally, their initial defiance might have been a good tactic; politically, it was a blunder.

Depending on politics, people will cheer or boo Whitewater. But unless major misdeeds are uncovered, it marks the growing use of law as an instrument of abuse and even tyranny, not justice. Often an ass, the law is now also a pit bull.

The Washington Post



They're Getting the System To Work for India's Poor

By Binu S. Thomas

BOMBAY — The situation seemed hopeless for Bhagwandas Panchal. Lawyers told Mr. Panchal, a 37-year-old member of an impoverished tribal group at the bottom of India's social scale, that without a title he did not stand a chance against the property tycoon who was attempting to evict him.

The police had refused to register his complaint when hired thugs destroyed the shed on his plot and took his farm tools. Fearing for his safety, friends advised him to take the pittance being offered by the politically influential developer and move away, as other tribal people in similar circumstances had done.

At stake was a 1.5 acre (0.6 hectare) plot in Kandivli, a Bombay suburb. "When my father moved here long ago, this was forest," Mr. Panchal recalled the other day. "The then landlord gave us this land, which we cleared and have been farming ever since."

Kandivli is today an urban jungle. Even a modest two-bedroom apartment sells for more than 1 million rupees (\$33,000), a sum far beyond the means of most Indians. Here Mr. Panchal and fellow "tribals" hold sizable tracts of prime real estate on which they grow rice

and leafy vegetables. Formal land titles are alien to India's 67 million tribals, most of whom are illiterate.

But someone told Mr. Panchal that the Shramjeevi Sanghans, or Laborers Union, might be able to help him. Its members are tribals and Hindus excluded from India's caste system. They constitute the bottom rung of the social ladder and are much exploited. The union, formed in 1982 by Vivek Pandit and his wife Vidya, two upper-caste Hindus, has successfully championed cases of injustice on behalf of the poor in rural areas around Bombay, India's commercial and financial capital.

"Panchal's only advantage was actual possession of the property," recalled Mr. Pandit. "The builder on the other hand had the law, political patronage and money on his side."

The union planned its strategy carefully. First, it removed the builder's signboard on Mr. Panchal's property. When the anticipated backlash came, Mr. Panchal filed a complaint with the police, citing a 1989 law that gave special protection to tribals against violence.

When no police response followed, Mr. Pandit got friendly lawmakers in Bombay to raise the issue of police inaction in the state legislature. An embarrassed government ordered the arrest of the developer. A series of articles followed in the local and national press, depicting the publicity-shy property tycoon as an exploiter of the poor. Result: He quickly signed an agreement with Mr. Panchal and a dozen other tribal families permitting them to continue farming for as long as they wished.

"But for the union's help I would have been on the streets," said Mr. Panchal.

In the last decade the union has freed about 1,500 people from bonded labor. It has raised sixfold the minimum wages for laborers in areas where it operates. But the union and strength of the union are not, by themselves, enough to effect change. The strategy used by Mr. Pandit and other leaders puts pressure on the system from within by getting the legislature, bureaucracy, judiciary and news media to work for their cause.

A research unit in the union feeds information on poverty issues to selected legislators, and they raise the issues in the national Parliament or the state legislature in Bombay. Several lawyers provide free legal advice. Contacts in the media help keep pressure on authorities.

Mr. Pandit's success with the union has encouraged him to try to extend this program to other parts of India. With help from the Advocacy Institute in Washington, he hopes to establish the country's first organization to train field-level activists in the art of making the system work for the poor.

The writer is a coordinator of ACTIONAID India, a private development agency. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Appeal to Turkey

Turkey is an important country with an ancient culture. With the independence of Turkish-speaking former Soviet republics in Central Asia, and because of its involvement in the tragedy of Bosnia, Turkey appears more than ever to be a bridge between Europe and Asia, between the Orient and the Occident.

But converging reports have reached us of an impending decision from Turkish military headquarters to "put a definitive end" to the rebellion by the Kurdish Workers Party in the eastern part of the Anatolia region. What this would entail is clear: the total destruction of the Kurdish area and the death of thousands of innocent civilians.

We cannot believe that a state that aspires to belong to a democratic Europe is on the verge of committing genocide.

Turkey has yet to prove convincingly that democracy is not just a facade but a reality. Ankara faces a choice: It may choose to move against its population of more than 10 million Kurds, which is militarily impossible and politically suicidal, or it may choose peace.

The Kurdish Workers Party long ago discarded its Marxist-Leninist orientation. Its members are ready for peace, based on a federal solution within the Turkish state.

We appeal to the Turkish government to immediately seize this opportunity

for peace, and to stop the military — which seems determined to take irreparable steps — before it is too late.

If a just and durable peace can be reached, we will be the first to commend the Turks for their courage. If not, Turks must be prepared to meet the international community, standing squarely in their path.

BERNARD KOUCHNER,
Former French Minister
of Health and Humanitarian Action.
BERNARD DORIN,
Ambassador of France.

Turning the Corner

Regarding the report "A \$500,000 Dream Car Has Yet to Turn the Corner" (March 7) by Jacques Neher:

Our company has proved itself, in its five years, to be capable of some exceptional things:

- Our automobile factory is completely innovative — from its advanced laboratories for research into pollution reduction, to the comfortable surroundings it offers employees;

- Two sports cars, produced in very limited series, designed, developed and built with sophisticated Bugatti equipment, are in the absolute top of the range, having received acclaim from the specialist press throughout the world;

- A new four-door sports sedan described by journalists as "the most beau-

tiful car in the world" will soon be going into production;

- A line of exclusive personal accessories — the "Ettore Bugatti Collection" — has been successfully introduced.

Lastly, in accordance with our strategic development plan, especially in the field of engineering, we purchased Lotus from General Motors last August.

Even the question "Who is behind Bugatti?" has an answer that hardly be more banal: Romano Artioli has worked for 40 years with his family to achieve this goal. Mr. Artioli has taken these years to create a sound basis for the relaunch of Bugatti, and subsequently of Lotus.

If Bugatti, during the first year of its production, in a period that is economically very difficult, produced only 50 to 100 cars, this does not appear to us to be a piece of news which could throw the car market into turmoil.

Indeed, because our production is limited, many of our sales have been to collectors, to royalty and to customers who did not need or want to register a car.

The magazine Automobiles Classiques reported that among specialist auctioneers, the EB110 is considered to be the most collectible car in the world. This explains the discrepancy between the number of vehicles sold and the number of vehicles registered.

This year our factory could produce 220 cars (split between the two models

— GT and Supersport), but will produce only 140 to 150 vehicles because large volumes do not play a part in the strategy of Bugatti nor, for that matter, of Lotus. In the second half of next year the EB112 will join the production line; full production of this model will be of around 400 to 500 cars per year.

What is for other automotive producers a very negative fact is a "must" for Bugatti: we need to produce very little, only the indispensable minimum, in order to pass the break-even point.

The number of Bugatti cars on order today is 115 EB110s, of which more than half have been delivered; 85 advance orders have been placed for the EB112.

Another very important factor will be the arrival on the U.S. market, to take place in the second half of this year.

MARIO G. BARBIERI,
Vice President,
Bugatti Automobili,
Campogalliano, Italy.

Auto-König München was founded over 60 years ago and is one of the world's most successful dealers of luxury cars. One year ago we entered into an agreement for a Bugatti dealership. We already have sold 13 cars. Bugatti and its 100-percent committed crew at Campogalliano are on their way to success.

RUDIGER CZAKERT,
Munich.

For a free upgrade to Business Class

Fly the Toshiba T19-Series



In today's tough climate, every-

one is being asked to fly as far back in the plane as possible. But that doesn't necessarily have to mean coming off second best. With the Toshiba T19-Series, economy price means first-class performance.

You get standard luxuries you won't find on most entry-level models. All Toshiba T19-Series notebooks come equipped with super-fast, energy-saving i486 processors, a large hard disk, a graphics accelerator,

AutoResume and a direct-connect

BallPoint® mouse. With the PCMCIA

slot the sky's the limit when it comes

to expansion and connectivity. And

- ALL MODELS**
- 8 KB cache, 4-20 MB RAM, 14.5 mm PCMCIA 2.0 slot, BallPoint® mouse 2.0 with QuickPort™, Toshiba MaxTime™ Power Management, graphics accelerator
- Toshiba T1910 (NEW)**
- SL Enhanced i486™SX/33 MHz, 120 or 200 MB hard disk, 9.5" Advanced (double-scan) STN monochrome LCD, 2.9 kg
- Toshiba T1910CS (NEW)**
- SL Enhanced i486™SX/33 MHz, 120 or 200 MB hard disk, 9.5" Advanced (double-scan) STN colour LCD, 3.2 kg
- Toshiba T1950CT**
- SL Enhanced i486™DX2/40 MHz, integrated co-processor, 200 or 320 MB hard disk, 8.4" active-matrix TFT colour LCD, local-bus video, 3.2 kg



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IPS Business Group, Hammfelddamm 8,

D-41460 Neuss, Germany.

In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

Have Help? Entered Mosque

was trumpeted and killed the course would not pay us. There a big move.

Mr. Yusef, who was arrested closing the door, said he was not to be arrested on a day route through the mosque. He said that what Mr. Yusef did not realize until he had been had done the shooting was that immediately after the shooting, however, Mr. Yusef was in the West Bank, where he was only shot after he was taken into the police.

Earlier, Yusef was taken to a hospital, but he died before he could be taken to the hospital. He was taken to a hospital, but he died before he could be taken to the hospital.

A group of police officers were at the scene, but they were not able to take any action. The police officers were at the scene, but they were not able to take any action.

The police officers were at the scene, but they were not able to take any action. The police officers were at the scene, but they were not able to take any action.

Temple Mount Restriction

For years, the Temple Mount has been a place of contention. The Temple Mount is a place of contention. The Temple Mount is a place of contention.

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ins' Safety

After a series of attacks, the airline industry is now more aware of the need for safety. The airline industry is now more aware of the need for safety.

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to Keep Trade Up

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SIEGE:

According to 4000... Continued from page 1.

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The airline industry is now more aware of the need for safety. The airline industry is now more aware of the need for safety.

Sleeping in Business Class. A brief history.



1968



1978



1982



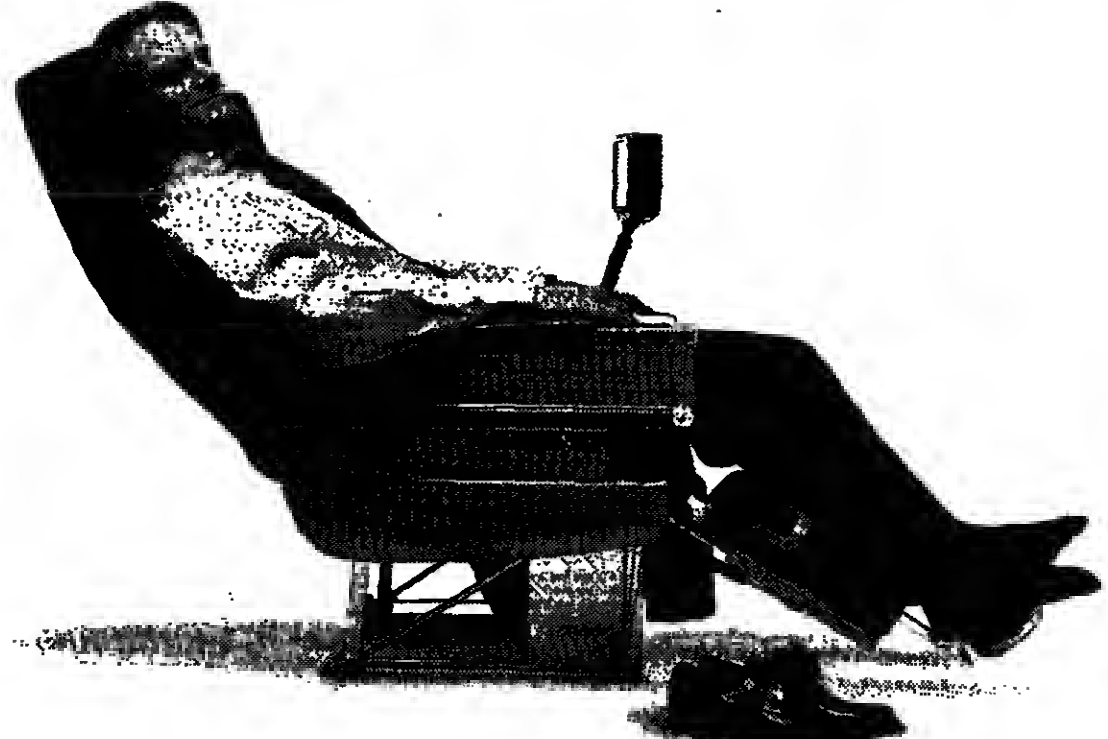
1985



1989



1990



1994

The global alliance of KLM and Northwest Airlines introduces World Business ClassSM, a whole new level of service that offers you a better choice of meals, the control of your own personal video system and



the comfort of more personal space... with nearly 50% more legroom and recline. More space than virtually any other world-wide airline. For reservations call your local travel agent, KLM or Northwest Airlines.

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LEISURE

Marketing the British Breakfast

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

SOMERSET MAUGHAM once said that to eat well in England you must eat breakfast three times a day. Well, things have improved over the years, especially if you're on expenses. But the old cynic would surely be amused by the constant appeal for the Great British Breakfast among the business community. Not that the three-hour lunch has gone entirely out of style, but "doing breakfast" is the most powerful success symbol. Last month, after 146 years Simpson's-in-the-Strand, bastion of the male chauvinist business lunch, finally opened for business breakfast.

The British invented breakfast but the Americans have reinvented it as a manage-

The Frequent Traveler

ment tool. Some people, especially traditional city types, may look on it as a barbaric custom; but a breakfast invitation is hard to refuse. The person you want to see may be plausibly booked three weeks ahead for lunch or dinner, but if he (or she) is seriously interested in meeting you, he will surely be able to squeeze in breakfast. Breakfast does imply a sense of urgency — of business that can't wait.

Some people order breakfast; others have breakfast thrust upon them. Like the time I had four breakfasts on a flight from Tokyo to Copenhagen with my former boss, a genial Norwegian who announced when we landed at 6 A.M. that we would have a Norwegian breakfast. This consisted of a medley of smoked fish, scrambled eggs, aquavit and beer chasers. Which gave us no end of encouragement for our meetings with the auditors back in Geneva.

German advertising agencies often lure people into their office at about 8 o'clock by offering breakfast of sausages, ham and

cheese — which looks like lunch," says Ronald Beatson, director-general of the European Association of Advertising Agencies in Brussels. "In Germany, there is such a thing as a free breakfast."

In London, breakfast is one of the greatest bargains in town. Even at the poshest hotels, you can enjoy the full country house treatment for around £15 (\$22.50) per head — a fraction of the price you would pay for lunch or dinner with the same opulent surroundings. And somehow maître d's seem less intimidating than at other times. Folks who would never dare query the wine are quite happy to send back the teabags ("I say, I asked you for high-grown Darjeeling").

The Savoy (favorite of politicians and bankers) offers a Continental breakfast with fresh fruit for £12 and full English breakfast for £15.75. At The Ritz in Piccadilly — frequented by advertising and publishing types — you can breakfast in ineffable traditional style on such specialties as deviled lamb's kidneys or kedgeree (a wondrous concoction of smoked haddock, rice, mushrooms and cream, glazed with light curry sauce) in an elegant dining room that doesn't smell of the night before. "It provides fertile ground for buying and selling," says one habitué.

A popular spot is the Fox & Anchor pub, off Smithfield Market, near Fleet Street. At 6 A.M. you can join meat porters and BBC producers for a heroic breakfast washed down with Guinness or Champagne.

Britain's Institute of Directors canonized the power breakfast by converting the mens' room at the old United Services Club, next to its Pall Mall headquarters, into an authentically paneled brasserie in response to a demand from members who want to start the working day earlier.

"British executives have realized that to compete successfully they have got to put in more hours, and more work into those hours," says John Nicholas, the institute's deputy director. "If the habit spreads at the expense of the long working lunch, it could even be good for directors' health."

The power hungry can start doing business (from 8 A.M.) with a choice of prunes, green figs, kippers, Cumberland sausages, black pudding, pancakes and syrup, eggs, bacon, tomatoes and mushrooms, with Indian or China tea, coffee or chocolate (£8.25). After that, who needs lunch?

Which is exactly the point. Get a power breakfast under your belt and you can afford to take lunch lightly or not at all. ("Yes, you guys go and discuss the issues over lunch; I'll have made a decision by the time you get back.")

THE problem is that the neopuritan cult of minimalism, which destroyed the business lunch, has begun to encroach on the business breakfast. There's nothing quite as discomfiting as your breakfast partner saying: "No, thanks, I'll just have coffee," when you have just loaded up from the cholesterol trolley. "Let's have breakfast tonight to save time in the morning," is the correct counter to this kind of behavior. You can avoid it by checking out whether your partner is a "breakfast person" and planning your venue and menu accordingly. Continental breakfast for your first meeting and a full-scale breakfast for the second. Or vice versa. The idea is to appear as a morning person with energy and putative virtue. "Sorry I'm late, I had an early breakfast." Or, "I must get back to the office before Tokyo closes."

The new Great British Breakfast at Simpson's-in-the-Strand is great value at £8.50. It includes the usual ritual of juice, sausages, eggs, bacon, tomatoes, mushrooms, fried bread, black pudding, toast, pastries, juice, and as much coffee as you can drink. This such a la carte delicacies as smoked haddock and quail's eggs, and pig's omelette with parsley and onion sauce. Breakfast is served from 7 A.M. to 12 noon Monday to Friday. So breakfast could overlap with lunch. ("Morning, gentlemen, would you like lunch or breakfast?"). Could be the start of the power brunch.

AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS



Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
AIR CANADA	Worldwide	Members of Aeroplan frequent-flyer program earn triple bonus points on all routes between Europe and Canada and between London and New Delhi. Valid until April 20.
AIR FRANCE	Britain	Members of AF Frequence Plus making six round-trip flights in business class from Britain get an Apple Newton Message Pad. Until April 30.
AIR FRANCE	Britain to New York	Pay the full round-trip, business-class fare from Britain to New York (via Paris) with an American Express card and qualify for a one-way upgrade to Concorde (Paris to New York). Until April 30.
ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS	Europe/United States/Japan	First- and business-class passengers flying between Japan and Europe or United States on March 28, 30 or 31 can claim a free one-way business-class ticket for each one-way trip they make during the three-day period. Free tickets are valid for use on any ANA service between Tokyo and New York, Washington, Los Angeles, London, Paris, or Frankfurt between May 11 and Sept. 30.
ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS	Japan to Europe/United States	PEX fares to the U.S. East Coast and to Europe will be cheaper by an average of 44 percent and 41 percent, respectively. So-called "Tobimen" economy passengers will be credited with mileage points in Program A equal to half the distance they actually fly. For example, four round-trip flights between Tokyo and the United States or Europe earn a free economy round-trip ticket to Hong Kong.
ALL NIPPON AIRWAYS	Japan	Double mileage for members of Program A frequent-flyer program. Until March 25.
AMERICAN AIRLINES	Britain to United States	Full-fare business and economy passengers traveling Manchester-New York or Glasgow-Chicago are upgraded to "first-class sleeper" seats and business class, respectively.
BRITISH AIRWAYS	London to Hong Kong	Executive Club members earn double Air Miles in first or business class on Cathay Pacific. Until April 30.
CANADIAN AIRLINES INTERNATIONAL	Britain to Canada	Economy passengers can upgrade to business class for £150 (\$225) each way on flights between Gatwick and Calgary/Edmonton/Vancouver and between Manchester and Toronto.
CHOICE HOTELS	Singapore	Save up to 45 percent on "deluxe rooms" at the King's Hotel Clarion. Until June 30.
GULF AIR	Manchester to Gulf	Two-for-one for full-fare first- or business-class passengers, plus free connections from any U.K. airport to Manchester. Full-fare passengers to Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates will be upgraded to the class above. Until March 31.
KLM	Worldwide	Members of Flying Dutchman frequent-flyer program receive double points when staying at Holiday Inn hotels. Until March 31.
ORCHARD HOTEL	Singapore	Business Package promotion for deluxe rooms at 185 Singapore dollars (U.S.\$117) for single and 195 dollars for a double with American breakfast. About 35 percent off rack rates. Until Dec. 31.
ROYAL ORCHID SHERATON	Bangkok	Getaway Package offers two nights river-view deluxe room for \$359 single (\$199 twin share) with buffet breakfasts, one seafood barbecue dinner and show at the "Fivemile Market" airport transfers, welcome drink, use of health club and a late checkout. Until March 31.
THAI AIRWAYS INTERNATIONAL	Worldwide	Members of Royal Orchid Plus frequent-flyer program flying 20 sectors with Thai in first or business class between Feb. 1 and May 31 qualify for a free round-trip ticket to any of 22 destinations in Thailand. New members earn 2,500 bonus miles on first Thai flight after joining.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be forewarned that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

THE ARTS GUIDE

BRITAIN

London National Gallery, tel: (71) 839-3526, open daily. Continuing/To April 10: "Claude: The Poetic Landscape." 25 paintings and 50 drawings by Claude Lorrain, the 17th-century French painter.

Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 4357-4358, open daily. To June 12: "Goya, Truth and Fantasy: The Capricios, Sketches and Miniatures." 100 small-scale works, including oil paintings produced for the Royal Tapestry Factory, sketches for altarpieces and many portraits and self-portraits. The exhibition will travel to Chicago. Also continuing/To April 2: "The Unknown Modigliani." More than 400 drawings by Italian artist Amedeo Modigliani from 1906 to 1924. To April 6: "In Pursuit of the Absolute: Art in the Ancient World." 300 masterpieces from the George Ortiz collection.

CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague Státní Opera Praha, tel: 26-18-89. A revival of Prague-born composer Hans Krasa's "Betrothal in a Dream." Conducted by Israel Yulinski, with the orchestra and the women's choir of the State Opera. March 27, 31, April 6, 17 and May 15.

DENMARK

Humblybeek Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel: 4219-0719, open daily. To June 26: "Aratjara: Aboriginal Art." Works on bark, canvas and wood by modern Aboriginal artists in which the close connection to nature and landscape of the original Australian civilization prevails. The exhibition will travel to Düsseldorf, London and Melbourne.

FRANCE

Lyon Opéra de Lyon, tel: 72-00-45-45. "An American Evening." The Lyon Opera Ballet performs three creations by American choreographers Susan Marshall, Stephen Petronio and Bill T. Jones. March 22 (world premiere), 23, 25, 26, April 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Paris Grand Palais, tel: 44-13-17-30, closed Tuesdays. To June 13: "Le Soleil et l'Éclat du Nord: La France et la Seconde Guerre." Features paintings, sculptures, art objects and architectural designs showing cultural exchanges between France and Sweden under the aegis of the League of Nations in its efforts to emulate the Tour of Versailles. Salon de Mars, tel: 44-94-86-80. March 18 to March 27: 70 French, British, German and Belgian private collections will exhibit antiquities, primitive arts, African, Japanese and Oriental art, as well as books, glassware



Roslin's "Femme au Voile" at Grand Palais in Paris.

and lacquerware, carpets and manuscripts.

GERMANY

Frankfurt Schirn Kunsthalle, tel: (069) 29-88-82-0, open daily. Continuing/To April 17: "Goldhelm, Schwerdt und Sittarschatz." Gold helmets, swords and silver treasures represent 6,000 years of Romania's artistic heritage. Munich Bayerisches Nationalmuseum, tel: (89) 211-24-1, closed Mondays. To May 29: "Silber und Gold: Augsburgs Goldschmiedekunst für die Habsburger." Silver and gold tableware created in Augsburg for the European courts in the 17th and 18th centuries.

ITALY

Milan Teatro alla Scala, tel: (2) 80-91-60. March 18 to March 27: "Don Pasquale." Directed by Stefano Vizzoli, conducted by Riccardo Muti/Maurizio Benini, with Bruno De Simone, Nicola Focile and Ferruccio Furlanetto. March 22, 24,

ing/To April 3: "Willem De Kooning." 50 oil paintings, bronze sculptures and drawings from the Abstract Expressionist's early figurative paintings, his explorations in Cubism, and his lyrical abstractions of the later years.

SWEDEN

Stockholm Nationalmuseum, tel: (8) 666-4250. To April 24: "Imagination and Dream: French Symbolism." An overall view of the movement, from Pivis de Chavannes, Gustave Moreau and Odilon Redon to the Pont Aven School and the Nabis. In addition to the 120 French works which include poetry by Verlaine and Rimbaud and tapestries by Matisse and Ranson, Swedish Symbolism is also represented with works by Acke, Ossiund and Jansson. The exhibition will travel to Oslo and Helsinki.

SWITZERLAND

Martigny Fondation Piarra Gianadda, tel: (26) 22-39-78, open daily. To June 12: "Dessins et Aquarelles des Collections Suisses de l'Art Moderne." Features a lesser-known aspect of the French sculptor's work with 66 drawings, sketches, prints and watercolors. Twelve monumental sculptures are simultaneously on show in the garden.

UNITED STATES

Los Angeles Music Center, tel: (213) 972-0777. Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro." Produced by Sir Peter Hall, conducted by Markus Stenz, with Elizabeth Smeets, Paula Rasmussen, Gerald Finley/Richard Bernstein and Thomas Allen. April 12, 16, 18, 20, 23 and 25. New York Museum of Modern Art, tel: (212) 708-8750, closed Wednesdays. Continuing/To May 10: "Frank Lloyd Wright: Architect." A retrospective devoted to Wright's 70-year career.

Washington National Museum of American Art, tel: (202) 357-2840, open daily. To Aug. 7: "Thomas Cole: Landscapes in History." A retrospective of 70 landscapes and allegorical history paintings by the "father of the Hudson River school of landscape painting," including two allegorical series, "The Course of Empire" and "The Voyage of Life."

ASIAN TOUR

Los Angeles Philharmonic. A 13-day tour including performances at the National Theatre and Concert Hall in Taipei (March 18), Symphony Hall in Osaka (March 21), Suntory Hall in Tokyo (March 22, 23, 24) and Koseinenkin Hall in Hiroshima (March 25). The Philharmonic will be conducted by Esa-Pekka Salonen.

BOOKS

TRAVELS WITH VIRGINIA WOOLF

Edited by Jan Morris. 258 pages. £17.99. The Hogarth Press.

Reviewed by Katherine Knorr

VIRGINIA and Leonard Woolf drove through Germany for three days in 1935 with a pet marmoset named Mitzi.

"Sitting in the sun outside the German customs," Woolf wrote in a diary entry dated May 9. "A car with the swastika on the back window has just passed through the barrier into Germany. L. is in the customs. . . . I ought to go in and see what is happening! The Dutch Customs took 10 seconds. This has taken 10 minutes already. The windows are barred. Here they come out & the grim man laughed at Mitzi. . . . We become obsequious — delighted that is when the officers smile at Mitzi — the first stoop in our back. . . ."

Later the same day she wrote: "By the Rhine, sitting at the window. . . . We were classed across the river by Hitler (or Goering) had to pass through ranks of children with red flags. They cheered Mitzi. . . . Banners stretched across the street. 'The Jew is our enemy.' There is no place for Jews in —. So we whizzed along until we got out of range of the docile hysterical crowd. Our obsequiousness gradually turning to anger. Nerves rather frayed. . . ."

So goes one of the more dramatic passages in a handsomely printed collection of Virginia Woolf's "travel writing." Jan Morris chose the pieces from diaries, letters and articles covering travels in England and abroad, and followed in Woolf's footsteps to see what was left of what she saw.

Virginia Woolf wasn't a great traveler. She was most comfortable on known ground, and the Woolfs spent many of their holidays in houses in the English countryside, the last of which was at Rodmell in Sussex (where Virginia drowned herself in the Ouse River in 1941). Yet she had the keen eye of the "travel writer," the attention to detail, to light and shadow, that also marks her fiction.

In some ways, the most important trips of Woolf's life were to Cornwall. It was there she spent summers as a child, in St. Ives, where her parents rented Talland

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Henry Louis Gates Jr., W.E.B. Dubois professor of the humanities at Harvard University, is reading "Jazz" by Toni Morrison. "Rarely have music and language been matched so perfectly together. Jazz is a veritable talking book." (K.N. Cudde, IHT)



House. That was Virginia's paradise, the summer of her life, water and light, and that place (or rather its loss, and associated with it the loss of her mother, who died when Virginia was in her early teens) inspired "To the Lighthouse."

Remembering St. Ives in an essay written in 1940, Woolf wrote: "The town was then much as it must have been in the sixteenth century, unknown, unvisited, a scramble of granite houses crusting the slope in the hollow under the Island. . . . It was a windy, noisy, fishy, vociferous, narrow, steepled town; the colour of a mussel or a limpet; like a bunch of rough shell fish clustered on a grey wall together."

Woolf, in her letters as in her wild and famous conversation, was a master of the quick put-down.

Writing to her sister Vanessa in 1908, she described Cheddar: "A wretched place, like the scenery beside a switch back, crowded, and full of grottoes and caves, into which I could not bother to look."

In June 1938, again in a letter to Vanessa, she called Obea the "Ramsgate of the Highlands." She said that the Scots, "being entirely without frivolity built even bathing sheds of granite led alone hotels. The result is grim, and on every lamp post is a notice. Please do not spit on the pavement."

She liked Ireland but found it sad, a place from which life was draining. In her diary in April 1934, she wrote: "A mixture of Greece, Italy & Cornwall; great loneliness; poverty and dreary villages like squares cut out of West Kensington."

She loved London perhaps most

of all, she loved "traveling" in London, and she painted the city beautifully in her novels. In her diary on Dec. 10, 1936, the day Edward VIII abdicated, she wrote: "What a trip was full of shuffling and tramping. . . . A very beautiful yellow brown light. . . . Opposite the Horse Guards there was Ottoline [Morrison], black, white, red tipped coming towards me. . . . We looked up at the beautiful crowd from of — what office? I do not know. Thais the window out of which Charles the First stepped when he had his head cut off said Ottoline, pointing to the great lit up windows in their frame of white stone. . . . I felt I was walking in the 17th century with one of the courtiers; & she was lamenting not the abdication of Edward. . . . but the execution of Charles."

Jan Morris has put together a delightful book; the reader can dip in almost anywhere and find a gem. In April 1927, Virginia wrote to Vanessa from Palermo: "We crossed over to Palermo by night and I shared a cabin with an unknown but by no means romantic Swedish lady who complained that there was no lock on the door, whereupon I poked my head out from the curtains and said in my best French 'Madame we have neither of us any cause for fear' which happily she took in good part."

International Herald Tribune

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE stated purpose of Leandro Burgay, the Italian television producer, in challenging all comers in January for a stake of \$50,000 was to demonstrate the efficiency of his method of bidding in response to one no-trump. But the post-mortem was not always easy. On the diagrammed deal, for example, his methods reached an inferno or game contract, but it succeeded with a little help from the defense.

North and South for the Burgay team were the star French pair, Hervé Moniel and Alain Levy. After the compulsory one no-trump opening, showing 16-18 points and 4-3-3-3 or 4-4-3-2 distribution, North described a hand with 4-1-4-4 distribution. South had to settle in three no-trump, a contract that seemed doomed. He had little help

when a heart was led and he was able to win with the nine. He led a club, in order, perhaps, to develop a trick in that suit. East won with the jack and made the obvious return of a heart. South's jack was taken by the queen, and West shifted to the spade lead.

Levy won in his hand with the spade king, and cashed the K-Q of diamonds and the spade queen. Then he crossed to the spade ace, thanking the gods for the even split, and cashed the last spade. He cashed the diamond ace and led the last diamond, forcing West into the lead. The heart king in the closed hand scored at the finish, giving South his ninth trick, and East's top clubs withered on the vine.

Paul Soloway, the American East, realized too late that he could have beaten the game by cashing one or both of his club winners

after winning the second trick with the jack. But if the declarer leads clubs, it is not easy to appreciate that you have to do likewise.

NORTH
 ♠ A 7 6 4
 ♥ J 8 5
 ♦ A 8 5 2
 ♣ 10 7 5 5

WEST
 ♠ 10 3 2
 ♥ A Q 10 7 3
 ♦ 9 7 4 3
 ♣ 9

EAST
 ♠ 1 9 8
 ♥ 8 6 5
 ♦ A 10 8
 ♣ A K J 3

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ K Q 5
 ♥ K J 9 2
 ♦ K Q
 ♣ Q 8 4 2

North and South were vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 N.T. Pass 2 ♣ Pass
 2 ♠ Pass 2 N.T. Pass
 3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
 3 N.T. Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart seven.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Technology Rally Brings OTC Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Strength in technology stocks lifted the Nasdaq composite index to a record close, while expectations for strong corporate earnings in the first quarter kept the broad market firm.

The Nasdaq index closed up 4.58 points at 803.57, eclipsing the previous high set Jan. 31. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 16.99

10% after the liquid-crystal-display maker said it would raise its investment in a joint venture with Motorola by up to \$7 million over the next two years. Motorola fell 1/4 to 109 1/4.

Hansco's American depository receipts topped the New York Stock Exchange's most-active list, rising 1/4 to 21 1/4 after announcing it was creating a subsidiary called Hanson Pacific PLC that was opening an office in Hong Kong.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond price fell 10/32 point, to 92 23/32, with the yield rising to 6.83 percent from 6.80 percent Wednesday. Despite data this week showing inflation under control, other indicators of economic expansion fueled sentiment that the Fed would continue its bias toward higher rates to ensure that inflation remains in check.

Analysts said they expected stock-market focus to shift from interest rates to corporate earnings during mid-April.

"Earnings are really picking up," said Don Hays, director of investment strategy at Wheat First Butcher & Singer, in Richmond, Virginia. He said he thought there was "a powerful bull market" that was temporarily derailed by a Federal Reserve Board interest-rate increase on Feb. 4.

(AP, Bloomberg, Reuters)

U.S. Stocks

points, to 3,865.14, while gains outnumbered losers by a 9-to-8 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Lotus Development led the over-the-counter index higher, jumping 5 1/4 to 85 1/4 on its agreement to adapt its Notes software to serve businesses over American Telephone & Telegraph's network. AT&T rose 1/4 to 53 1/4 in active trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Intel was the most actively traded Nasdaq stock, rising 1/4 to 72 1/4 after the computer-chip maker was added to the "priority" list of top stock recommendations at Goldman Sachs.

Oracle Systems rose 1 1/4 to 31 1/4 after the database management software company said it planned to announce a new partnership agreement on March 28.

In Focus Systems slipped 3/4 to

Dollar Trends Lower On Bundesbank News

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar was slightly lower against the Deutsche mark and the yen in subdued afternoon trading Thursday, though it had largely recovered from a de-

Foreign Exchange

cline caused by the Bundesbank's decision to leave interest rates unchanged, dealers said.

A dealer for UBS Ltd. said the dollar had fallen as low as 1.6780 DM before finding support.

At the end of the New York session, the U.S. currency was quoted at 1.6883 DM, just below its close of 1.6890 DM on Wednesday, and at 105.730 yen, off from 106.055 yen.

The UBS dealer said the dollar's decline had been triggered first by the Bundesbank's decision not to cut German interest rates and then by a lower-than-expected inflation component in a survey on the U.S. economy published by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. Higher German rates and lower U.S. inflation would both tend to hold down the value of the dollar.

The dealer added that although the dollar's rebound had been fairly sizable, there was still fresh buying interest in the currency. This, he said, meant it could be vulnerable to renewed selling pressure.

Some other dealers said covering of short positions had brought the dollar back up Thursday after technically oriented traders decided it would not sink below 1.6750 DM.

"When technicals supported the dollar and we couldn't go any lower, the market's next move was to turn around," one chief dealer said.

The Bundesbank decided to keep Germany's discount rate at 5.25 percent and its Lombard rate at 6.75 percent until at least April 14, the date of the first scheduled Bundesbank council meeting after the central bank's Easter break.

Those rates effectively define the lower and upper limits of interest rates in German money markets.

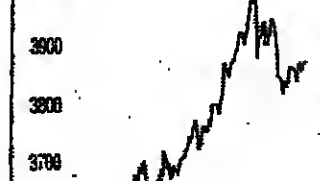
Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.4385 Swiss francs from 1.4323 francs Wednesday, and to 5.7553 French francs from 5.7420. The pound rose to \$1.4983 from \$1.4948.

(AP, Knight-Ridder)

Via Associated Press March 17

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



SOND JFM

1983 1994

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Hanson	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+1/4
Lotus	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	+5 1/4
Intel	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	+1/4
IBM	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	-1/4
Microsoft	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Comcast	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
WorldCom	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	+1/4
IBM	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	-1/4
Microsoft	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Comcast	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
WorldCom	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

NASDAQ Diary

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	+1/4
IBM	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	-1/4
Microsoft	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Comcast	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
WorldCom	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude oil	26.89	26.84
Gold	380.00	380.00
Silver	5.45	5.45
Copper	1.62	1.62
Aluminum	0.62	0.62
Zinc	0.62	0.62

Market Sales

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Crude oil	26.89	26.84
Gold	380.00	380.00
Silver	5.45	5.45
Copper	1.62	1.62
Aluminum	0.62	0.62
Zinc	0.62	0.62

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close
Industrials	552.46	549.26	552.26
Transp.	425.75	423.51	425.38
Utilities	161.90	160.73	161.90
Finance	44.43	44.19	44.22
SP 500	471.05	468.62	470.80
SP 100	436.11	434.15	435.40

NYSE Indexes

NYSE Indexes

Composite	261.16	260.00	261.11
Industrials	322.02	321.23	322.90
Transp.	271.65	270.62	273.60
Utility	216.52	215.34	216.57
Finance	215.50	214.85	215.12

NASDAQ Indexes

NASDAQ Indexes

Industrials	631.32	631.76	631.76
Banks	687.59	687.64	687.64
Insurance	728.27	723.14	723.14
Finance	898.15	895.69	898.15
Transp	810.46	802.09	810.46
Telecom	173.01	172.85	173.81

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Stock Index

Dow Jones Bond Average				
	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

NYSE Diary

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	+1/4
IBM	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	-1/4
Microsoft	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Comcast	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
WorldCom	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

NASDAQ Diary

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Intel	72 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	+1/4
Oracle	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	+1 1/4
AT&T	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	+1/4
IBM	105 3/4	105 3/4	105 3/4	-1/4
Microsoft	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
Comcast	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
Verizon	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
WorldCom	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4

Spot Commodities

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Copper	1.62	1.62
Aluminum	0.62	0.62
Zinc	0.62	0.62

Market Sales

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Crude oil	26.89	26.84
Gold	380.00	380.00
Silver	5.45	5.45
Copper	1.62	1.62
Aluminum	0.62	0.62
Zinc	0.62	0.62

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

Metals

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

Financial

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

3-MONTH STERLING (LIPF)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

3-MONTH EURO (LIPF)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

3-MONTH JPY (LIPF)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

3-MONTH CHF (LIPF)

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Comp	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Trans	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Fin	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
Med	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99
SP 500	3865.14	3865.14	3865.14	+16.99

3-MONTH AUD (LIPF)</

Sanyo Securities To Get a Bailout Led by Nomura

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Nomura Securities Co. and three major banks agreed Thursday on a plan to bail out Sanyo Securities Co., which said it now expected a loss of 8 billion yen (\$76 million) for the year ending March 31.

The plan calls for Nomura, Nippon Credit Bank, Daiwa Bank and Bank of Tokyo to buy 20 billion yen of new shares to be issued by Sanyo, a Nomura spokesman said.

The basic outline of the plan has been decided but not all of the details, Takashi Ikeuchi, a Sanyo vice president, said. The plan is aimed at getting rid of the securities company's bad debts over a period of nine years, he said.

The three banks will reduce the interest rates on loans to Sanyo's three nonbank affiliates, Mr. Ikeuchi said. But the new interest rate on the loans has not been set, he said.

The Nihon Keizi, Japan's leading financial daily newspaper, said the rate would be cut to about 1.25 percent and added that Sanyo would also ask its other lenders to lower their interest rates.

Sanyo will use 40 billion yen of unrealized profit on equity holdings to reduce its affiliates' burden of 80 billion yen of nonperforming debts, Mr. Ikeuchi said.

Earlier in the day, Sanyo revised its earnings forecast, saying it expected a current or pretax loss, on a parent-company basis, of 8 billion yen for the financial year rather

Spy vs. Spy in Hong Kong

Fear Is the Key for Security Companies

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — Growing fears of corporate spying among companies in Hong Kong have created a profitable counterespionage business for security companies.

Sophisticated bugging and viewing devices, many developed by state security services during the Cold War, are available at bargain prices in the territory's shopping centers or by mail.

According to U.S. security consultants such as Pinkerton Security & Investigation Services and Kroll Associates, there are enough businessmen prepared to use subterfuge to get an upper hand to make regular sweeps of Hong Kong boardrooms and management offices more a necessity than a luxury.

"The potential for eavesdropping on people by a variety of methods is pretty high in Hong Kong," said Graham Lander, detective superintendent in charge of the Crime Prevention Bureau of the colony's police. "A major reason is that we have one multi-story glass office structure right next to another."

Mr. Lander said that companies rarely come to the police with complaints about surveillance or theft of information. He said theft of computer data is likely to be a bigger headache for major Hong Kong companies than bugging.

"In terms of computer data theft, there is probably a lot more going on than we realize, but there is probably a little too much paranoia over the possibility of boardroom and executive bugging," he said.

Feeding on the fears are people like Steven McVeigh, who is a manager with Pinkerton (Asia). Neither Pinkerton nor Kroll would reveal their clients. Yet Pinkerton claimed to represent big local corporations and foreign multinational concerns.

Pinkerton (Asia)'s Hong Kong office now has a team of eight conducting counterespionage work, up from just two in 1990.

To check that 5,000 square feet (450 square meters) of office space is free of bugs takes about 18 hours of work and costs a client about 20,000 Hong Kong dollars (\$2,589), Mr. McVeigh said.

He acknowledged, however, that companies that fear they have been bugged often find that there

Japan Sees Signs of Recovery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's economy is showing signs of recovery after nearly three years of stagnation as the government revised upward its industrial production figure for January and reported a slowing in the decline of corporate profits.

"The overall economy is headed for an upward move," a Ministry of Finance official said Thursday.

The ministry's quarterly survey of corporate financial health showed that the scale of profit declines was much smaller in the October-December quarter than in July-September. Profits shrank 6.2 percent in the October-December quarter, compared with a 21.6 percent fall in the previous quarter.

The government also said Japan's industrial production increased 1.0 percent in January from December.

A government official said production of machinery, particularly computers and semiconductors, boosted output.

Also on Thursday, Japan's Automobile Manufacturers Association said it expected domestic demand for new cars to grow by 3.9 percent in the financial year beginning in April.

But Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa, maintained a cautious line on the economy, saying the outlook remained uncertain.

"Housing demand continues to be steady and there are some bright spots in home electric goods," Mr. Hosokawa said. "But in general, the economic outlook as a whole remains uncertain."

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Asia			
Hong Kong	Singapore	Tokyo	
Hang Seng	Strait Times	Nikkei 225	
2000	2500	21000	
1500	2000	16000	
1000	1500	11000	
500	1000	6000	
0	500	1000	
1992	1993	1994	
Exchange	Index	Thursday	Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,513.13	8,720.61
Singapore	Strait Times	2,153.85	2,185.81
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,164.40	2,173.50
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,592.18	20,677.77
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,027.78	1,046.48
Bangkok	SET	1,285.64	1,293.07
Seoul	Composite	898.56	905.53
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,997.09	5,931.84
Manila	Composite	2,713.31	2,642.20
Jakarta	Stock Index	508.85	514.91
New Zealand	NZSE 40	2,295.77	2,253.24
Brussels	National Index	1,822.50	1,823.28
Sources: Reuters, AFP			

Very briefly:

- China's energy sector may require as much as \$300 billion this decade in investment for exploration, production, refining and power generation, the vice chairman of Amoco Corp., Lawrence D. Thomas, said in Beijing.
- Australia's National Roads & Motorists Association, its largest motor-vehicle emergency road repair and insurance concern, proposed a public offering valued at 2 billion Australian dollars (\$1.4 billion) and said it would offer shares free to its 1.5 million members.
- Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. was given an "implied A" rating for long-term debt by Standard & Poor's Corp. The Hong Kong company has no short-term or long-term bonds outstanding.
- Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Wadley Ltd. are merging their treasury and capital-markets businesses to meet competition.
- Isetan Co., a department-store operator, and three other Japanese companies set up a \$1.8 million joint venture with clothing designer Calvin Klein, called Calvin Klein Japan. Other partners are Mitsui & Co., Onward Kashiyama & Co. and Okano Associates Co.
- France will soon lift restrictions on fish and fish products from Indonesia, Mauritania, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand, the Thai Foreign Trade Ministry said, quoting Thai diplomats in Paris.

Dairy Farm Hits Chinese Wall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Dairy Farm International Holdings Ltd., a retailing arm of the Jardine Matheson group, said Thursday that after nine months it was still waiting approval from Chinese authorities to develop a chain of up to 60 supermarkets in Shanghai.

Jardine Matheson has been subject to vitriolic attacks by Beijing for supporting political reform proposals put forward by Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong and bitterly opposed by China.

"We have got a partner that we want to work with, but we are in the hands of the regulators and it does take time to get the paperwork through," said Graeme Seabrook, managing director of Dairy Farm.

Dairy Farm also announced that its profit rose 11 percent in 1993, to \$197.5 million, mainly due to reduced losses in its Spanish, grocery and variety-store chains, which offset an earnings fall at its Australian supermarkets.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

India Drops Foreign Curb

Agence France-Presse

NEW DELHI — The government said Thursday it would, for the first time, let foreign companies buy shares in public-sector companies.

The government hopes to raise about \$1 billion through an offering of shares in several companies.

These include Bharat Electronics, Bharat Earth Movers, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Bongaigaon Refinery & Petrochemicals, Hindustan Petroleum, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam and National Aluminium.

Profit Lifts Qantas Toward Privatization

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Qantas Airways Ltd. reported Wednesday that it had returned to profitability, raising prospects that the Australian government may float its 75 percent stake in the airline this year.

The national flag carrier reported net profit of 71.6 Australian million dollars (\$52 million) for the second half of 1993, which is the first half of the company's financial year. It had posted a loss of 365.5 million dollars in the preceding half.

But Gary Pemberton, chairman of the airline, also predicted that profit for the six-month period ending June 30, which is the second

half of the company's financial year, would be lower in spite of an improved domestic market and prospects for better results in the Pacific market after the withdrawal of Continental Airlines and Northwest Airlines from those routes.

"I would expect something less than the first-half result in the current period owing to the seasonal reduction in traffic," he said.

While routes to Japan, the Orient, New Zealand and Britain were profitable during the first half, "the Americas continued to sustain losses owing to low fares and overcapacity," he said.

Mr. Pemberton said that the airline might be floated as early as October in view of the improved results and a strong stock market. He said that the bullish market "would encourage you to go earlier, and the early feasible date would be around about October, November this year, so that you would be going to the market on a full-year result."

Mr. Pemberton said that management would like to achieve a full-year profit of more than 400 million dollars before the airline is floated.

Analysts widely expect the government to raise more than 2 billion dollars from the sale of its stake.

The government said last Octo-

Mitsubishi Cuts Jobs, Outlook

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said Thursday it would reduce its workforce by 3,100 over the next four years to cope with the slumping economy.

The cuts will trim the workforce by about 7 percent, and will mainly be done through attrition and reduced hiring.

Mitsubishi predicted sales would fall 3 percent, to 2.42 trillion yen (\$23 billion), in the year ending March 31, and pretax profit would be 120 billion yen, 17 percent below 1992.

(Reuters, AFP)



The New Age of Trade

A Special Advertising Supplement in
The New York Times

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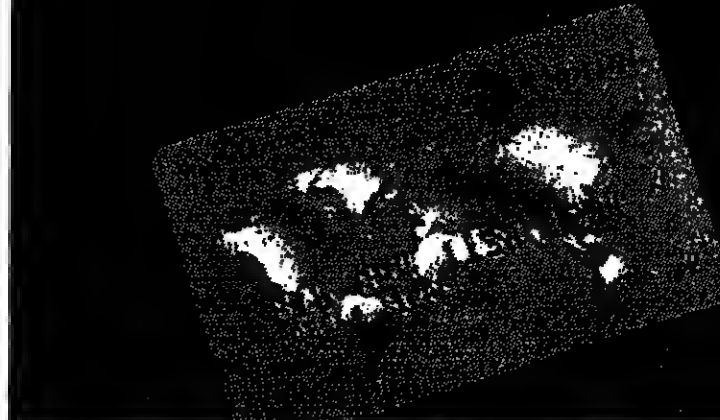
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BELGIUM	078-11-0014
BELIZE (HOTEL)	556
BELIZE (PAY PHONE)	4
BERMUDA	1-800-623-0877
BOLIVIA	0800-3333
BRAZIL	000-9016
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	1-800-877-8000
CANADA	1-800-877-8000
CHILE	00-0377
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COLUMBIA-SPANISH	880-33-0110
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NICARAGUA (SPANISH)	101
NORWAY	080-12-877
PANAMA	115
PARAGUAY	008-12-800
PERU	196
PORTUGAL	0000-880-0115
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RUSSIA	01-800-0877
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SPORTS

American Skis Another Big Super-G At Finals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VAIL, Colorado — Diann Roffe-Steinrotter showed once again her ability to rise to the big occasion by winning the women's super giant slalom Thursday at the World Cup Finals in the last race of her Cup career.

The American racer, who won the Olympic super-G crown at Lillehammer, started fourth and roared through the 1,822-meter (1,990-yard), 41-gate course in 1 minute, 24.93 seconds and the time withstood all challenges.

Katja Seizinger of Germany, who won her third successive season World Cup downhill title on Wednesday, finished second in 1:25.07 to repeat as super-G champion for the season. Anita Wachter of Austria was third in 1:25.09.

Roffe-Steinrotter, whose only other World Cup victory came in a giant slalom at Lake Placid in 1985, thrust her poles overhead and clapped them together, acknowledging the cheering home crowd at the end of her sizzling run.

"I'm thrilled," said the American, who burst into tears after the last race had finished and victory was hers.

Switzerland's Vreni Schneider finished third for eighth place at 1:26.39 to pick up 32 points and increase her lead in the overall World Cup standings to 133 over Sweden's Pernilla Wiberg.

Wiberg was unable to race because of bruised ribs suffered in a crash in the downhill but hopes to be able to race in the weekend's last two events, the giant slalom and slalom.

Bibiana Perez of Italy finished second in the season standings followed by Hilke Gerg of Germany. The victory raised Roffe-Steinrotter only into 13th place in the final standings.

"This was a great way to finish my career," said Roffe-Steinrotter, whose final triumph came one week shy of her 27th birthday. "This is a special day. I've never been so nervous before a race."

Seizinger was 16 of a second faster than the winner at the first intermediate stage but lost time in the next stage and again at the bottom of the course.

In the men's downhill on Wednesday, veteran Marc Girardelli collected his sixth World Cup discipline title, earning the downhill crown despite not winning any of the 11 races this season.

Girardelli, already a five-time World Cup overall champion, was content to add the downhill title to his impressive collection, and virtually conceded the overall to Norway's Kjetil Andre Aamodt. Girardelli trails Aamodt by 261 points, 1,242-981.

Girardelli finished seventh in Wednesday's race. That was worth 36 points, giving him 556 downhill points for the season. Austrian Hannes Trinkl, who finished second to race winner William Besse of Switzerland, wound up second in the final standings, too, at 536. (Reuters, AP)



Tonya Harding listening to her lawyer, Robert Weaver, before signing a waiver related to her plea of guilty to hindering prosecution.

Harding's Plea Leaves Questions Unanswered

New York Times Service

A 10-week woodunit that captured world attention against the unlikely backdrop of figure skating came to an inconclusive halt when Tonya Harding pleaded guilty to a single charge in the assault on her rival, Nancy Kerrigan.

In a negotiated plea Wednesday with a district court in Portland, Oregon, Harding admitted to conspiring to hinder prosecution of the case, a felony offense that carries a maximum prison sentence of five years and a fine of \$100,000.

Under Oregon sentencing guidelines, she will not serve any prison time. She received a probation of three years, a fine of \$100,000 and 500 hours of community service.

Also, Harding agreed to contribute \$50,000 to establish a fund for Special Olympics in Oregon, to reimburse the county \$10,000 in legal expenses and to undergo a psychiatric examination.

As an additional condition of the agreement, Harding must resign

from the U.S. Figure Skating Association, a move that means she will be ineligible for the world championships next week in Japan.

As a result, her amateur career will end with an eighth-place finish at the Winter Olympics last month in Norway, where Kerrigan was second behind Oksana Baiul of Ukraine.

What the agreement does not include — and now might never be known for certain — is the full extent of her knowledge of the Jan. 6 attack in Detroit, where Kerrigan

was struck on the knee with a collapsible metal baton. Harding has always insisted she had no involvement in the attack.

Harding's plea came after a day of testimony before a grand jury deciding whether Harding or any of at least three others involved in the assault would be indicted.

Among those testifying Wednesday was her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, who had told federal investigators that Harding was involved in planning the attack.

This Could Be the Start Of a Really Big Career

International Herald Tribune

And the International Newsmakers Lifetime Achievement Award goes to ... Mrs. Tonya Harding-Gillooly-Von Bulow.

(Applause, much applause.)

Unfortunately, Tonya is unable to join us tonight.

(Laughter.)

But let us take this evening to review her sensational, spectacular career.

Tonya came from a troubled home in Oregon, and as a skater she really wasn't the best. But in 1994 she rocketed to fame, becoming an international celebrity at the age of 23 when her husband pleaded guilty to arranging a bizarre attack on a rival American skater.

(Nervous laughter.)

And when Tonya agreed to a plea bargain shortly after the 1994 Olympics — proving only that she knew

Jeff, did or did not Tonya help plan the attack on Nancy Kerrigan six years ago?

Gillooly: It was all her idea. I still can't believe I was the one who went to jail.

Question: Was it your idea, Tonya?

Harding: I think it's time the truth came out. I am ready to confess today that the idea was all mine ... NOT!

Hah Hah! Hah Hah HACK HACK HACK ...

(Video freezes with Tonya in mid-hack.)

(Applause as the lights come back up.)

A generation of pre-teens who knew nothing about the 1994 Olympics were looking around Tonya.

Every has-been celebrity who sought to regain his or her 15 minutes of lost fame could dare enter the ring for an exhibition against her, often with painful results.

(A montage of Tonya photographs: Learning to hug Madonna on her stretcher ... Kneeling to sign Shaquille O'Neal's cast ... Standing by as Buddy Ebsen receives last rites ... and relief as he regains consciousness ...)

Then — disaster. During a rare tag-team match, Tonya rushes out to defend Gillooly from a double attack by Roseanne and Tom Arnold, who are grappling to regain their place as America's most notorious couple. But for once Tonya's "Triple Axel" is misdirected — or is it? — as the kick takes out Gillooly's knee.

The Arnolds seize the moment, casting the distraught would-be bride and her ex-husband from the ring in a heap. Tonya will never kick-box again.

Instead, she uses her millions to buy the Ice Capades, starring Katherine Witt. The show takes a new direction as Harding orders Witt to sit on a trap door over a pool of water and a sign that reads: DUNK THE ICE QUEEN. The interactive gimmick, initially successful, fades rapidly.

The remaining years are a whirlwind: The final break-up of their co-again, off-again marriage ... Tonya loses the last of her savings, and her right pinkie, as the star of a sea-life extravaganza in which sharks are trained like dolphins ... She applies to work with the Mother Teresa Foundation in India but is turned down after lying on her application.

Then, while starring in a questionable film biography of Sonja Henie in location, Tonya meets and falls head-over-heels in love with ... Claus Von Bulow! (Laughter and applause.)

Tonya really wanted to be here tonight. She sued the Swedish government to let her attend this ceremony, but they aren't going to let her leave until they find out why Claus fell into that coma last week. On a personal note, I have just this to say: Good luck finding out!

(Applause.)

Good night, and thanks for joining us. I've been your host, Nancy Kerrigan.

(She walks off stage holding Tonya's award. Standing ovation.)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	43	19	.694	—
Orlando	38	25	.603	3 1/2
Cleveland	34	27	.558	7 1/2
New Jersey	32	30	.516	11
Boston	22	40	.353	21
Philadelphia	21	42	.333	22 1/2
Washington	17	44	.282	24 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	43	19	.694	—
Chicago	41	22	.651	2 1/2
Cleveland	34	27	.558	7 1/2
Indiana	33	30	.523	10
Charlotte	27	34	.442	15 1/2
Milwaukee	17	45	.274	26
Detroit	17	46	.269	26 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	43	17	.717	—
San Antonio	42	19	.688	1 1/2
Utah	41	22	.651	3 1/2
Dallas	39	24	.617	5 1/2
Minnesota	17	45	.274	26
Memphis	9	53	.147	34 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	45	16	.738	—
Phoenix	41	22	.651	4 1/2
Portland	38	25	.603	7 1/2
Golden State	34	27	.558	11
Lakers	25	36	.409	20
L.A. Clippers	23	38	.377	22
Sacramento	20	41	.329	25

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Chicago	91-84	Orlando	84-78
Cleveland	91-84	Atlanta	84-78
Boston	91-84	Charlotte	84-78
Philadelphia	91-84	Washington	84-78

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GB
New York	43	19	0	86	—
Orlando	38	25	0	76	3 1/2
Cleveland	34	27	0	68	7 1/2
New Jersey	32	30	0	64	11
Boston	22	40	0	44	21
Philadelphia	21	42	0	42	22 1/2
Washington	17	44	0	34	24 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Atlanta	43	19	0	86	—
Chicago	41	22	0	82	2 1/2
Cleveland	34	27	0	68	7 1/2
Indiana	33	30	0	66	10
Charlotte	27	34	0	54	15 1/2
Milwaukee	17	45	0	34	26
Detroit	17	46	0	32	26 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Houston	43	17	0	86	—
San Antonio	42	19	0	84	1 1/2
Utah	41	22	0	82	3 1/2
Dallas	39	24	0	78	5 1/2
Minnesota	17	45	0	34	26
Memphis	9	53	0	18	34 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GB
Seattle	45	16	0	90	—
Phoenix	41	22	0	82	4 1/2
Portland	38	25	0	76	7 1/2
Golden State	34	27	0	68	11
Lakers	25	36	0	50	20
L.A. Clippers	23	38	0	46	22
Sacramento	20	41	0	40	25

WORLD CUP SLIDING

RESULTS THURSDAY

Super-G slalom in Vail, Colorado

1. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:24.93

2. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:25.07

3. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:25.09

4. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:25.15

5. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:25.21

6. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:25.27

7. William Besse (SUI), 1:25.33

8. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:25.39

9. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:25.45

10. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:25.51

11. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:25.57

12. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:25.63

13. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:25.69

14. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:25.75

15. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:25.81

16. William Besse (SUI), 1:25.87

17. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:25.93

18. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:25.99

19. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:26.05

20. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:26.11

21. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:26.17

22. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:26.23

23. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:26.29

24. William Besse (SUI), 1:26.35

25. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:26.41

26. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:26.47

27. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:26.53

28. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:26.59

29. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:26.65

30. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:26.71

31. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:26.77

32. William Besse (SUI), 1:26.83

33. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:26.89

34. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:26.95

35. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:27.01

36. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:27.07

37. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:27.13

38. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:27.19

39. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:27.25

40. William Besse (SUI), 1:27.31

41. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:27.37

42. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:27.43

43. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:27.49

44. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:27.55

45. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:27.61

46. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:27.67

47. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:27.73

48. William Besse (SUI), 1:27.79

49. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:27.85

50. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:27.91

51. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:27.97

52. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:28.03

53. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:28.09

54. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:28.15

55. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:28.21

56. William Besse (SUI), 1:28.27

57. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:28.33

58. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:28.39

59. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:28.45

60. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:28.51

61. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:28.57

62. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:28.63

63. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:28.69

64. William Besse (SUI), 1:28.75

65. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:28.81

66. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:28.87

67. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:28.93

68. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:28.99

69. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:29.05

70. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:29.11

71. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:29.17

72. William Besse (SUI), 1:29.23

73. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:29.29

74. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:29.35

75. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:29.41

76. Bibiana Perez (ITA), 1:29.47

77. Vreni Schneider (SUI), 1:29.53

78. Diann Roffe-Steinrotter (USA), 1:29.59

79. Kjetil Andre Aamodt (NOR), 1:29.65

80. William Besse (SUI), 1:29.71

81. Hannes Trinkl (AUT), 1:29.77

82. Sonja Henie (NOR), 1:29.83

83. Hilke Gerg (GER), 1:29.89

SPORTS

Connecticut, Maryland And Wake Forest Cruise

The Associated Press

UNIONDALE, N.Y. — Donyell Marshall scored nine of his 19 points as Connecticut started the second half with a 23-6 run and rolled to a 64-46 victory over Rider on Thursday in the first round of the NCAA East Regional.

Marshall, who averaged 25.8 points this season, was held under 20 for only the third time in 32 games. He missed his first four shots and was 2-for-7 while scoring only six points in the first half.

But the Huskies, ranked fourth nationally and the second seed in the East, forced 15th-seeded Rider to miss 13 of its first 15 shots in the second half. Connecticut took advantage of the drought to turn a 29-29 halftime tie into a 52-35 lead with 6:34 left.

Freshman Charles Smith, Rider's leading scorer with a 17-point average, scored 14 and Devo Hames finished with 12 for the Braves (21-9).

Donny Marshall scored 14 points and freshman Devon Sheffer and Ray Allen 12 each for Connecticut (28-4).

UConn, averaging 86.7 points and shooting 50.2 percent from the field this season, struggled offensively most of the game. In fact, the Huskies' best weapon was the offensive rebound, accounting for seven of their first 15 baskets.

The smaller Braves, behind a 3-point goal by Mark Wilcox and a three-point play by Tim Pennix, used a 10-2 run to lead 12-6 with 13:53 left in the first half.

Allen then hit a jumper and 3-pointer during a 9-0 run by Connecticut before Rider scored the next six points for an 18-15 advantage.

The Huskies appeared to gain momentum on Allen's rebound basket after a missed free throw, a Rider turnover on the inbound play and Donny Marshall's layup, all in a span of eight seconds.

That gave UConn a 23-24 lead, but a three-point play by Al Flowers gave Rider a 29-28 edge, the 10th lead change of the first half, before Allen's free throw with 5:7 seconds left tied it, 29-29, at halftime.

Maryland 74, No. 24 Saint Louis 66. In Wichita, Kansas, freshman Joe Smith had 29 points and 13 rebounds as Maryland defeated Saint Louis in the first round of the NCAA Midwest Regional.

Saint Louis, making its first tournament appearance since 1957, looked confused on offense and inside play of freshman center Tim Duncan, who finished with 16 points and 13 rebounds and blocked eight shots.

Charlotte (24-4), making its first appearance in the NCAA tournament and holding the nation's longest winning streak at 16 games, led, 50-46, on Stacy Harris' layup with 6:17 remaining.

Harrison then made a 3-pointer from the corner. After Charleston's Thad Delaney hit a layup, Harrison sank another 3-pointer from the top of the key to pull Wake Forest even at 52 with 4:19 left.

Charlotte's Marion Busby, who finished with 21 points, then made two free throws before Blucas hit a long-range shot to give Wake Forest a one-point lead.

Harris made a 17-footer to give 12th-seeded Charlotte a 56-55 lead, but Blucas then hit a 3-pointer to put Wake in front. After Duncan blocked a shot, Wake Forest's Tremonie Harris sank a short jumper and Duncan hit two free throws to give Wake a six-point lead with 1:22 remaining.

Randolph Childress, who picked up his fourth foul with 11:23 to go, stayed in the game and finished with 14 points. Harris also scored 14 for Wake Forest.

Charlotte scored the first nine points of the game, and increased the margin to 16-4 on Busby's 3-pointer with 13:03 left in the half.

Childress later scored six points during a 10-0 run that gave Wake Forest a 25-22 lead, and the Demon Deacons held a 29-28 lead at halftime.

NCAA ROUNDUP

had no one to match up with Smith, only the fourth freshman to make the All-ACC team in 47 years.

Maryland (17-11), the 10th seed, led by 15 points in the first half and by 11 with 7:53 left in the game. But seventh-seeded Saint Louis rallied and closed to 64-61 with about four minutes remaining.

The Billikens, who started their season with a 14-game winning streak, lost three of their last four games and finished 23-6.

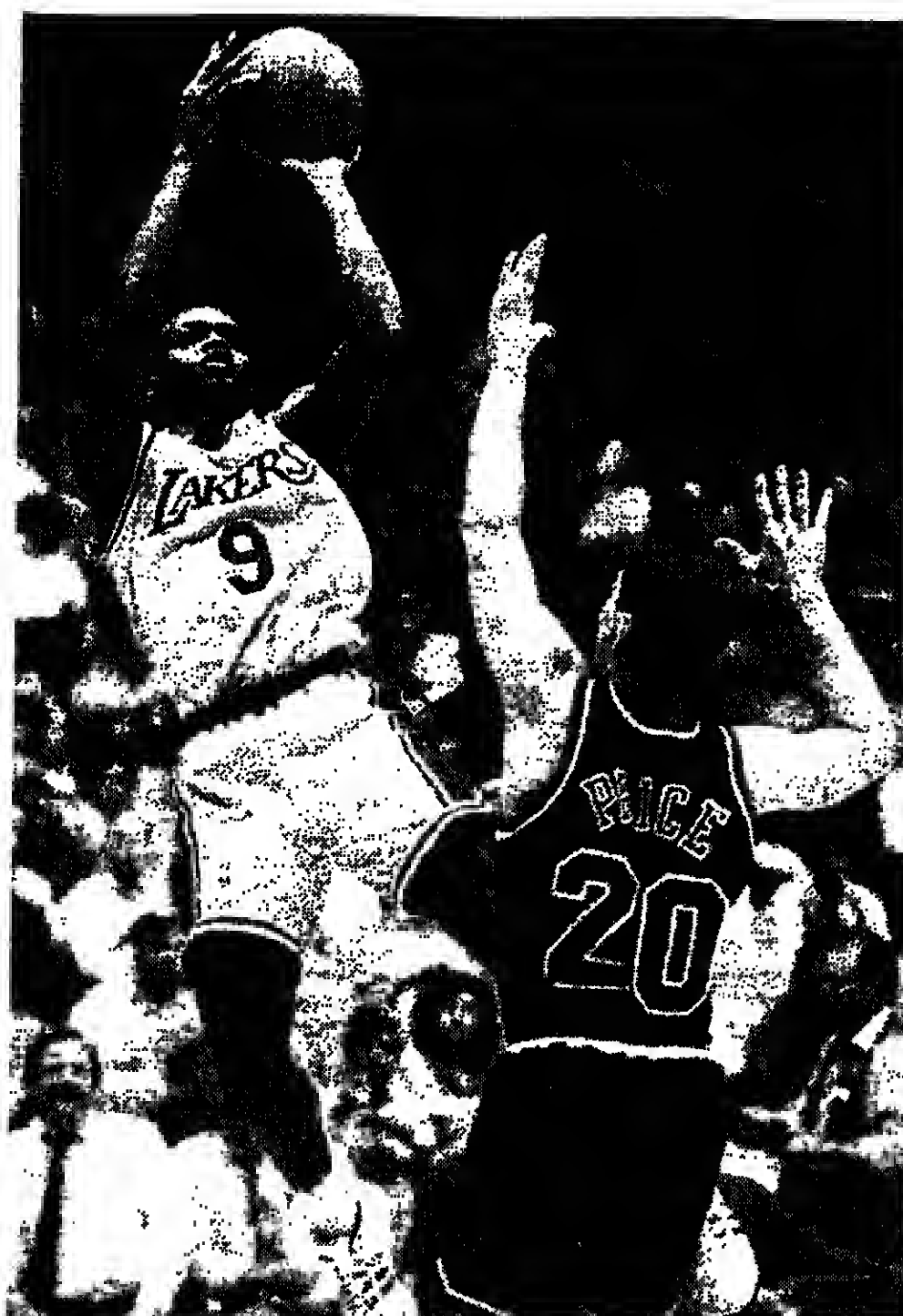
Saint Louis shot just 37 percent in the first half and fell behind, 23-13, following a 10-2 run by the Terrapins.

Maryland, making its first NCAA appearance since 1988, took a 30-15 lead with 4:12 left in the half before H Waldman pulled the Billikens to within 35-30 at intermission.

Maryland regained control at the start of the second half and led, 62-51, on a basket by Smith, who had 15 points in the first half.

Wake Forest 68, Charlotte 58. In Lexington, Kentucky, Marc Blucas and Charlie Harrison each hit two 3-pointers during a late 16-6 run that carried Wake Forest to victory over College of Charleston in the first round of the NCAA Southeast Regional.

Fifth-seeded Wake Forest (21-11) also got a lift from the strong



Nick Van Exel of Los Angeles shooting over Brent Price of Washington during the Lakers' victory.

Charlotte Finds Something to Be Defensive About

The Associated Press

Defense is back in Charlotte with the return of Alonzo Mourning and Larry Johnson from injury.

The Hornets, last in the NBA in points allowed with 108.7 per game, have given up an average of 98.5 points while winning three of four games, including a 92-79 victory over Atlanta on Wednesday night.

Charlotte held the Hawks to 35 percent shooting while holding the opposition under 100 points for just the 19th time in 61 games.

Mourning had 20 points and three blocked shots, and Johnson scored 16 points in his fourth game back from a sprained lower back injury.

"We felt like this was a momentum builder," coach Allan Bristow said. "Our defense stepped it up."

The Hornets are 4-6 games behind New Jersey for the eighth and final playoff spot in the Eastern Conference.

"I think this is the kind of effort we have to put forth to get back in the playoff picture," said Mourning, who was ejected late in the game after a scuffle with the Hawks' Kevin Willis. "It's a big obstacle, but we have nothing to lose."

The Hawks, who trailed by as many as 22 points in the second half, got as close as eight in the fourth quarter.

Spurs 110, Trail Blazers 102: In San Antonio, Dale Ellis and David Robinson scored 27 points each for the Spurs and Ellis came within two of becoming the first NBA player with 1,000 3-point goals.

Ellis had 19 points and three 3-pointers in the first half, but he missed all three of his attempts in the second half to stay at 998 for his career.

Clifford Robinson scored 21 points for Portland, which lost its

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

second half, rallying the Pacers from a 16-point deficit against Phoenix.

Kevin Johnson scored 23 points for Phoenix.

The wild game featured 93 free throws, 63 personal fouls and five technicals, four of them on Indiana.

Bulls 101, Celtics 100: In Boston, Scottie Pippen's 3-pointer with 51 seconds left broke a tie, and Chicago handed Boston its eighth loss in nine home games.

Pippen's shot gave the Bulls a 101-98 lead. Kevin Gamble hit a short jumper with 40 seconds left to pull the Celtics within a point.

Boston got the ball back with 4.5 seconds left after a 24-second violation against the Bulls, but Dee Brown missed a 3-pointer with 2.4 seconds left.

Horace Grant led the Bulls with 20 points. Brown scored 27 points for the Celtics, but just one in the final period.

Magic 100, Mavericks 98: In Orlando, the Magic dealt Dallas its ninth consecutive loss when Donald Royal hit a fallaway jumper at the buzzer.

Shaquille O'Neal led the Magic with 34 points and 21 rebounds.

Persistent, The Fellow Wins Cheltenham Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHELTENHAM, England — French-trained The Fellow, twice beaten by a short head in the Cheltenham Gold Cup, finally triumphed on Thursday in jump racing's most prestigious prize.

Ridden by Adam Kondrat, The Fellow, a 7-1 chance, battled up the Cheltenham hill to hold off last year's winner Jodami, the 6-4 favorite ridden by Mark Dwyer.

The Fellow effortlessly cleared the 22d and last barrier in the 3 mile, 550 yard (3.72 kilometer) race, but Jodami stumbled over the hurdle, losing enough ground to put victory out of reach.

Young Hustler, a 20-1 shot, ridden by Carl Llewellyn, finished third of the 15 runners.

It was The Fellow's fourth attempt at winning the race. The horse finished fourth at Cheltenham last year after two agonizingly narrow defeats in 1991 and 1992.

The Fellow was the first French-trained winner of the Gold Cup. Trainer François Doumen said: "He really deserved to win."

After the race, The Fellow was installed as the new favorite for the Grand National at Aintree in Liverpool on April 9. (Reuters, AP)

Northwestern Makes a Successful Return to Postseason Play

The Associated Press

It could be said that DePaul lost a doubleheader. First, it was the Grateful Dead; then Northwestern.

"We have no excuses," DePaul coach Joe Meyer said after his Blue Demons — denied a home game in the NIT because the Rosemont Horizon was booked for a Grateful Dead concert — lost to city rival Northwestern, 69-68, Wednesday night at Evanston, Illinois.

Northwestern's Wildcats played like the postseason rookies they are during a shaky first half. They fell behind by 12 points, but it was to be their night.

"We understood from the beginning what the NIT means and we didn't want an emotional letdown," said Wildcats guard Patrick Baldwin, who helped lead a second-half turnaround that produced a victory in Northwestern's first postseason game in 11 years. "We were down in the first half, but we knew we could come back."

The Wildcats (15-13) finally took the lead with 4:17 to go when Kip Kirkpatrick tipped in a missed free throw.

Baldwin had 12 of his 21 in the second half, including a slam dunk with 1:51 to go that gave the Wildcats a three-point lead.

DePaul (16-12) got 18 points from Tom Kleinschmidt, only five in the second half.

Siena 76, Georgia Tech 68: In Albany, New York, Doreemus Bennerman scored 33 points for Siena (22-7), including a 3-pointer from the top of the key that broke a 66-66 tie with 56 seconds to go.

Xavier (Ohio) 89, Miami (Ohio) 68: In Cincinnati, Brian Grant

NIT ROUNDUP

scored 17 points to lead Xavier (21-7), which survived a scoreless streak of 6:28 midway through the second half.

Duquesne 75, N.C. Central 73: In Pittsburgh, Derrick Alston hit a short hook shot with eight seconds left, lifting Duquesne (17-12) to its first postseason victory in 14 years. Alston had 27 points.

Bradley 66, Murray State 58: In Peoria, Illinois, Dean Jackson and

A Gun Charge Against Maxwell

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Houston Rockets guard Vernon Maxwell will be released on \$1,000 bond after an incident that allegedly led to the discovery of a handgun in his car.

A county judge charged Maxwell on Wednesday with unlawfully carrying a weapon, a misdemeanor punishable by a year in jail, a \$3,000 fine or both.

Maxwell was arrested Tuesday in a cafeteria parking lot.

Last summer, Maxwell was arrested for arguing with an off-duty police officer who was working as a security guard at a Houston nightspot.

NFL to Consider the 2-Point Conversion

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — Tired of those 15- or 9-6 National Football League games in which one team kicks a ton of field goals, the other kicks a few fewer and no one scores a touchdown? Tired of watching touchdowns booming through the end zone? Tired of watching a kick returner kneed down in the end zone? So are the league owners, whose approach to the game has traditionally been stodgy rather than creative. But when the owners meet next week in Orlando, Florida, the Competition Committee will recommend that when a team scores a touchdown, it can try two-point conversion with a run or pass.

A person familiar with the committee discussions said that the committee had unanimously recommended the two-point conversion option and that the owners seemed sure to go along with the proposal.

The competition committee is also making two proposals to help restore the kickoff return. First, kickoffs would be made from the 30-yard line, rather than the 35.

In 1973, when kickoffs were made from the 40-yard line 74.4 percent of them were returned. In 1974, when kickoffs were moved to the 35, 92.1 percent of them were returned. Last season, only 68.5 percent were returned.

Joe Browne, the NFL's vice president for communications, said the two-point option was one way to re-emphasize touchdowns and reduce field goals. He cited these figures from last season to show how field goals had become more prevalent:

- Teams scored four touchdowns for every three field goals, as opposed to ratios of two to one in 1983 and six to one in the 1980s.
- Field goals accounted for 24 percent of the scoring, the highest ever.
- Field-goal kickers made 76.6 percent of their attempts as opposed to 59 percent in 1970.

Browne said two-point conversion attempts were successful 43 percent of the time in colleges last season.

In past years, almost everyone in the NFL opposed the two-point conversion.

Coaches felt they faced enough difficult decisions during a game without one more, and hard-core traditionalists simply dismissed the idea.

But colleges have been offering the option since 1958, and it has made their game more exciting. Such former college head coaches as Dennis Green of the Minnesota Vikings, Bobby Ross of the San Diego Chargers and Jimmy Johnson of the Dallas Cowboys have recommended that the NFL try it.

The Competition Committee comprises eight owners, team officials and coaches. The committee, with Coach Don Shula of the Miami Dolphins and General Manager George Young of the Giants as co-chairmen, studies playing rules and league procedures. Its recommendations to the owners are usually accepted.

In previous years, Young had

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Shirley MacLaine: What's Going On Here?

disease and can communicate only through a computer. "Stephen Hawking," she says. "I just love that man because he's had to live in his own universe, and from that extraordinary space within himself he is helping us understand the secrets of the outer universe." The two were



with the limitations of these roles.

"They sent me the script, which said Tess Carlisle, 75, and I thought: Should I be insulted or should I realize that this is a compliment as long as I can see the gold under here?" MacLaine says. "So I made one change in the script

campaigning for politicians like the Kennedys, Senator George S. McGovern, for civil rights, against the Vietnam War. And, "Oh, of course," she would have to be interested in the spiritual and mystical, she says with a wave of her hand.

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Mammoth	150 180	Good	Open	Pkts	3:9	27 30 lifts open
Park City	90 135	Good	Open	Var	3:13	14 lifts open
Steamboat	120 175	Good	Open	Var	3:9	19 20 lifts open
Telluride	125 145	Good	Open	Var	3:12	18 19 lifts open
Vail	115 145	Good	Open	Pkts	3:9	24 25 lifts open
Canada						
Whistler	55 270	Good	Open	Var	3:17	All lifts and pistes open

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